



# DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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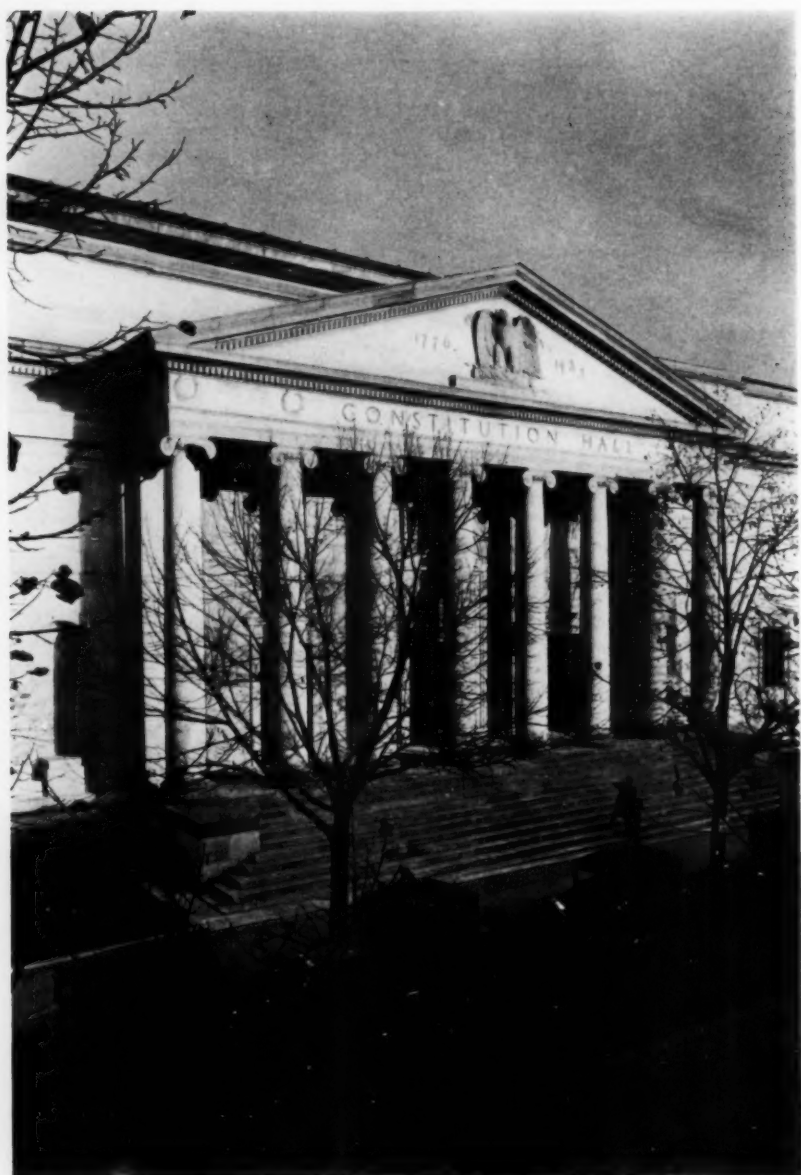
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## *Stately Constitution Hall*

Built by the D. A. R. for their Annual Continental Congresses



## DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

### The President General's Message

OCTOBER brings its ever colorful message. While many speak of autumn as being sad, it seems rather to lend lustre to our thoughts and an urge to begin a new program of activity. Sometimes it is as if Nature enthuses us with her brilliant attire, so that we may catch her mirrored radiance, and as we go indoors, away from her, we take on an inner glow which warms us to active service and endeavor. Perhaps she bequeaths to us the freshness of vision, the shades of reflection (experience), the color of hope and the glory of its fulfilment.

September and the Constitution are synonymous. October has its Columbus Day and its Yorktown commemorative date, both colorful, reminding us of the age of discovery and of a date made immortal, with Navy Day coming as a logical sequence to Yorktown.

History calls our Society to celebrate these days and share them. However, celebrations of past events are not enough. We benefit through their experience only as we apply their lessons to our own times.

History colors our lives as autumn trails glory in its wake. Our Society, essentially patriotic, holds a bright torch in these troublesome times. To keep it lighted is our trust and responsibility.

October is the starting of a new D. A. R. year. Many individuals, and the country as a whole, have been and are sorely tried. Be courageous, be of good cheer! Keep working. In the power of work lies self-expression, the safety valve for men and women. As you express yourselves through the various tasks asked of you, the strength of the organization increases.

Know your organization. Learn the reasons for and the functions of each committee. Every one is important. They breathe life into the Society only when you give them life through interest. If questions arise in your own minds on any points, consult your Regent. If she cannot answer your question, it may inspire her to consult a higher officer, thereby informing herself. By such a method, Socrates became wise.

Service is not a gesture alone. It is the giving of one's time and strength, the dedication of one's self to a purposeful objective. Be a constructive member by performing ardently the most humble work, to insure ultimate accomplishment. As pennies are potential thousands, so trivial tasks result in conspicuous reports.

Though an officer be the spokesman, the individual members are the workers. The members form the keystone of the Society.

Be constructionists, have faith in your own Society, and think affirmatively.

All citizens cannot be members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. That is your precious privilege. But all Daughters of the American Revolution

can be good citizens and should vote. Make better known what the Daughters do.

As each historical event we celebrate was, in its time, a potential power for development, so each community can and should be better because of the power for good which lies in every D. A. R. chapter.

### ENDEAVOR

There's always a way, if you want to,  
For where there's a will, there's a way.  
The hills of the morning look lower at night  
If you've leveled them during the day.

There's always a smile in the tear-drop,  
There's ever a hope with a will,  
And the crops in life worth the raising  
Come from soil that is hardest to till.

There's ever a gain in the trying,  
Contentment lies ever in rest,  
But gained from the fruits of endeavor  
When we've worked and given our best.

There's always a road to the hill top,  
A goal we can reach if we would;  
There's our work that lies here before us—  
Let us do it, and say it is good.

### ATTENTION, READERS

"Comparisons are odious," so one has said, but comparisons are often revelations. Take your D. A. R. MAGAZINE for last October, 1933, and turn to page 606. The same call to action is just as pertinent today, but—and note the figure—\$300,000 in this issue replaces that given in your older copy. (Interest additional, of course, which comes indirectly from the members themselves.) This reduction means loyal, conscientious work, generosity, and paid pledges. Every dollar raised and paid on the debt means a dollar saved for the Society, or, to phrase it in another way, pay the debt and increase your treasury.

In the last seven months of this administration, I urge, for the sake of the Society, that the Penny-a-Day Plan be carried on with increased enthusiasm and that the debt be paid in full and reported prior to March 30, 1935. Let us rally to the "Last Round-up."

### IT CAN BE DONE!

The economic crisis makes the debt payment expedient. Balanced budgets have taught us the value of a penny! People are aware and appreciate how money talks. One cent plays a vital part on a bank balance, and is a leading actor on the financial stage, speaking definite lines!

Experience in money-raising has demonstrated that the longer a debt drags the harder it is to pay it.

Become debt-conscious and penny-minded, day by day. Begin now!

The debt payment is not a high-pressure campaign. It is not a personal tax. It is a request from your President General, on your own behalf, to put your National House in order by voluntarily contributing one penny a day and realize the value of owning, free from debt and free from interest payments, your nationally known auditorium in Washington, Constitution Hall!

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA,  
*President General, N. S., D. A. R.*



# The Romance of the Constitution

WILLIAM TYLER PAGE

Author of: *The American's Creed*

IT can be said, and the statement can be authenticated by historical facts, that when young George Washington, at the age of 16, stepped out with his friend, George William Fairfax to survey the vast domain of Lord Fairfax, some 700,000 acres, then and there the Constitution of the United States had its genesis. True, it is a far cry—four decades of time—from George Washington, the pioneer, ungainly youth, to George Washington, the wise, dignified President of the Constitutional Convention. Yet, as we shall see, a succession of events in the life of the young surveyor, engineer and soldier, plus his vision, led unerringly to the formulation and adoption of our Great Charter.

It is enough to record the facts, step by step, without speculating as to whether or not the Constitution would have been written if George Washington never had lived or if he had remained at home with his mother instead of venturing on the hazardous survey for Lord Fairfax. Doubtless, that great instrument, the Constitution, was destined to be written anyhow, conceived and brought forth possibly by the master minds of Madison and Hamilton, and Wilson and the Pinckneys.

But the fact remains, whatever might have happened that, unconsciously perhaps to him, George Washington was, perforce of circumstances, its progenitor. Those circumstances, which, in the light of history, assume the proportion of great and controlling events, traced in their chronological order, constitute a thrilling chapter in American history, and the tremendous result stamps them as a real romance, such as redounds in fiction, but is seldom found in actual life.

The Constitution was not written in a day. It was long years in preparation. "God set the event in a mighty framework of preparation."

Washington's pioneer idea, "instinct with genius" set in motion the mysterious forces

that weaved, link by link, the fabric of the Constitution. It was apocalyptic. Washington envisioned a great American Empire lying in the regions beyond the Alleghenies in the territory of the Ohio and the Mississippi. "I know not" said Mr. Everett, "if it would be deemed unbecoming were a thoughtful student of our history to say that he could almost hear the voice of Providence in the language of Milton, announce its high purpose:

To exercise him in the wilderness;  
There shall he first lay down the rudiments  
Of his great warfare, ere I send him forth  
To conquer."

So Washington was sent into the wilderness. That was the first step. The wilderness and the desert have been the theater of other preparations, notably the Wilderness of Judea and the Desert of Arabia, where two colossal figures, Christ and Saint Paul, respectively, were "exercised" for mighty deeds.

Nothing worth while is accomplished without preparation. The historic river that flows by the Seat of our Government and the home of Washington on its way to the sea had its origin in the little hidden springs far up in the hills. It took centuries of preparation for the coming of the Messiah. When Abraham emigrated from Chaldee "not knowing whither he went" he traveled towards Bethlehem. The shocks of newly cut wheat must lie out in the sunshine and the rain before it ripens into golden grain. It has been said that a meteor must travel through millions of invisible miles before it bursts into one brief flash of splendor. There must be preparation for all things.

The Founder of Christianity Himself spent thirty years in preparation for three brief years of ministry. Christopher Columbus, in the face of obstacles and disap-

pointments, devoted years in preparation for that colossal event, the discovery of the American Continent.

American Independence came by slow processes. One thing after another led to it inevitably. Tyranny could not hold sway over a liberty loving people always. The American Colonies suffered long and patiently. At last came the Declaration of Independence and a new Nation was born.

Five centuries elapsed from Magna Charta at Runnymede to the American Constitution at Philadelphia in preparation for civil liberty.

Let it be repeated: When George Washington, a boy of 16, started out to survey Lord Fairfax's vast domain the Constitution was then conceived. Many years later it was born.

At 16 Washington was a poor boy. What his mother had in the way of land meant nothing to him in his young life. He had his own living to make, his own fortune to build. He did not lack the spur of necessity to prick the sides of his intent. His only assets were good health, a splendid physique, determination and indomitable self-confidence.

Lord Fairfax's lands extended into the Blue Ridge and Allegheny region, then wild and savage, stretching far to the west through primeval forests.

Washington was cut out to be a surveyor. His first effort in this line at 15, was a map of a turnip patch at Mount Vernon, said to have been based on correct principles. He was keen to seize the opportunity when invited to go along with the son of Lord Fairfax on a surveying expedition. Not only was it a prospect full of adventure, but the daily wage of a doubleton (\$7.40) was alluring.

This was a big job, full of hazards and hardships, as Washington's diary plainly shows. Many dangers to life and limb awaited him, dangers from the elements (they started in March) dangers from hostile Indians, and dangers from predatory animals.

That his life was spared, just as it was later spared when his horse was shot from under him during the slaughter of Braddock's troops, was a miraculous preservation "for some important service to his

country." Washington's young mind was not altogether on surveying. There were days when chain and compass work could not be prosecuted, and on those days Washington had much food for thought. His mind matured rapidly. He was tremendously impressed by the wild region he was traversing. He began to dream dreams, and to have visions. This embryo engineer was practical withal. His spirit began to "grow with its allotted spaces." Here were potentialities for expansion, for organization, for transportation, for commercial relations. He saw the possibility of road and water transportation up the Potomac and across the mountains to the Monongahela.

Washington never forgot that experience. His vision, far from fading out, expanded. It never forsook him. It became almost an obsession. Upon later trips to the Western region and to New York its scope broadened. Even on the battlefields of the Revolution the vision of his boyhood was vibrant; indeed his knowledge of topography gained on that survey stood him in stead as a military strategist. Not long after his return from the survey Washington, assisted by his brother, Lawrence, established the Ohio Company, which had a grant of 500,000 acres on the Ohio river, which was succeeded by the Mississippi Company. He acquired other lands. In his will were mentioned Western lands appraised at over \$400,000 along the Ohio, and other rivers in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and in the Northwestern Territory.

It was the concern of the Ohio Company to improve Potomac River navigation and to develop a route into the west.

Washington's surveyings, and his western journeys and campaigns had familiarized him with that country, and his information encouraged him to promote his project. Through his efforts Virginia in 1772 passed an act "empowering trustees to raise money for the purpose of opening and extending the Navigation of Potomack from the Tide water to Fort Cumberland."

Nothing was accomplished, however, until the close of the Revolution when General Washington's enthusiasm became so great that, notwithstanding his need for

rest he visited the Ohio Valley, traveling for one month "on the same horses by the computed distances of 680 miles." The object of this trip, he said in his diary was "to obtain information of the nearest and best communication between the Eastern and Western waters and to facilitate as much as in me lays the inland navigation of the Potomack." "His concern," says one historian "was not entirely economic. He realized that the developing West had a natural trade outlet down the Mississippi, and in order to counteract this tendency and to keep that distant region loyal to the yet fragile Union such an eastern route as he proposed was essential." This is borne out by Washington's letter to Humphreys, July 25, 1785, in the opening sentence of which he said the project "I think big with great political, as well as commercial consequences to these States, especially the middle ones." Some rivalry in Maryland developed, although Governor Johnson was a warm supporter of the scheme. This led to the appointment of commissioners by Virginia and Maryland to "frame such liberal and equitable regulations concerning said river (The Potomac) as may be mutually advantageous." The meeting of the Commissioners was to take place in March, 1785.

Meanwhile Washington took another and his last trip over the mountains and returned more than ever persuaded of the need and possibility of the communication. Then followed a mass meeting in Alexandria, November 15, 1784, attended by gentlemen from both Maryland and Virginia. No doubt Washington was there. The newspaper report on the meeting contains this interesting sentence: "This is perhaps a work of more political than commercial consequence, and it will be one of the chains for preserving the Federal Union."

Washington, then a member of the Virginia Commission, went to Annapolis and persuaded the Maryland Legislature to pass a law similar to that passed by the Virginia Legislature incorporating the Potomac River Company, of which Washington became President.

The Maryland-Virginia joint commission on the navigation of the Potomac River met

in Alexandria on March 20, 1785, to arrange an agreement between the two States regarding rights of navigation in Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac.

Washington pointed out clearly the necessity of a Union in fact as well as in name. Efforts at concurrence between Maryland and Virginia must have shown the inadequacy of the Articles of Confederation and of the urgent need of a more effective federal government with powers to regulate interstate commerce. On March 28, 1785 the joint commissioners were invited to Washington's home at Mount Vernon where the compact was signed. These and subsequent proceedings of grave consequence to the young Nation, revolved around Washington. "To my mind," wrote a friend, a well known historian, "the meeting at Mount Vernon was the real life giving impulse which culminated in the Convention of 1787 at Philadelphia."

Both Legislatures (Maryland and Virginia) ratified the Mount Vernon compact, but Maryland asked for a further conference and proposed the inclusion of Pennsylvania and Delaware. Both these States accepted and Maryland appointed new commissioners.

Meanwhile, a resolution went very quickly through the Virginia Legislature which ignored Congress and appointed commissioners to meet with such other commissioners as should be appointed by any of the States to consider the trade of the Union. Right here it should be stated that Washington's vision of inland transportation to promote commerce between the East and West "to the convenience of our citizens" was by no means confined to the Potomac River. His vision embraced a wide terrain, a vast area from the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, on to Detroit and then South, taking in the Ohio, the Kanawha, the Monongehala, the Youghienny, the Potomac and the James Rivers. In his mind's eye he could see this wilderness transformed into a great empire. He spoke of his plan of waterways as the "Channel of Commerce to the extensive and valuable trade of a rising empire."

Washington was the first to map and recommend the general route of the great highways called the National Pike and the

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, as well as the first to predict the commercial success of the route of the Erie Canal and land transportation through the Mohawk Valley. And it was Washington who made the first suggestion of a policy of Canals, of national improvements, and of explorations and national surveys.

It can be seen from the action of the Virginia Legislature that the question of transportation had become an interstate question and far beyond the power of any one State with which to cope.

The Virginia delegates, of whom Madison was the leader, issued invitations which were generally accepted; but delegates from only five States met at Annapolis in September, 1786. Hamilton was one of New York's delegates. The credentials of the delegates uniformly, with the exception of those from New Jersey, confined their powers to the consideration of the one question of commerce between the States. But New Jersey's credentials went further and embraced other matters. The astute Hamilton was quick to observe this and instead of the Annapolis Convention taking any action on the subject it was called to consider, it adopted, at Hamilton's suggestion, a call for another convention to meet in Philadelphia in the next May, 1787. This call was addressed directly to the States, but a copy was sent to Congress. It recited:

That the State of New Jersey had enlarged the object of their appointment, empowering their commissioners, "to consider how far an uniform system in their commercial regulations and other important matters, might be necessary to the common interest and permanent

harmony of the several States," and to report such an Act on the subject, as when ratified by them "would enable the United States in Congress assembled, effectually to provide for the exigencies of the Union."

In this persuasion, your Commissioners submit an opinion, that the Idea of extending the powers of their Deputies, to other subjects, than those of Commerce, which has been adopted by the State of New Jersey, was an improvement of the original plan, and will deserve to be incorporated into that of a future Convention.

The Congress ignored the particular summons but issued an invitation of its own for the same place and time. Thus came into being the Convention which framed, and adopted on September 17, 1787, the Federal Constitution.

To George Washington's initiative in connecting the states by water routes and his strong counsel that the conflicting commercial regulations of the States should give way to a common control over commerce, we owe first the Alexandria and Mount Vernon meetings, then the Annapolis Convention, and then, finally the Philadelphia Convention of 1787, over which Washington presided, and through whose masterful influence and wise counsel the Constitution of the United States was formulated and ratified.

So the crowning achievement, one of the greatest in all ages, the adoption of the Federal Constitution, was the outcome of that fateful surveying trip of a boy into the wilderness. A romance indeed.

▲                      ▲                      ▲

Editor's Note:—This article was written by Hon. William Tyler Page at the request of Mrs. William A. Becker, National Chairman, National Defense Through Patriotic Education Committee.

# Mrs. Magna Joins Michigan Daughters in Tercentenary Celebration

EDITH LE VAN FLINT

*Chairman, State Publicity, Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution*

**W**HEN Mrs. Russell William Magna, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution,

The occasion of Mrs. Magna's visit was the Tercentenary Celebration of the discovery, in 1634, of Mackinac Island and the Northwest by Jean Nicolle, who believed he was landing on the shores of China.

The Michigan celebration continued throughout the week of July 1st, the last two days being given over exclusively to D. A. R. activities. The highlight of the occasion was the presentation on July 7 of the pageant, "The Fairy Isle," written by Maude Stewart Beagle, Michigan D. A. R. Historian.



Photo courtesy of Detroit News

MRS. MAGNA, AS SHE ARRIVED ON MACKINAC ISLAND IN A PLANE PLACED AT HER DISPOSAL BY GOV. WILLIAM A. COMSTOCK. MRS. MAGNA WAS THE FIRST WOMAN TO LAND, FROM THE AIR, ON THIS HISTORIC SPOT.

stepped from a plane at Mackinac Island, Michigan, on July 6, she was the first woman ever to land from the air on that most historic spot of the great Northwest.



Photo courtesy of Detroit News

MRS. MAGNA WAVES FAREWELL TO MICHIGAN AND MACKINAC AS SHE WAS ABOUT TO EMBARK

*Right to left: Mrs. John T. Bailey, State Director of Michigan; Mrs. William A. Comstock, wife of the Governor; Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, State Regent of Michigan; Mrs. Russell William Magna, President General*



Mrs. Beagle is one of the best-known authors of pageants in America, having nine to her credit (Dodd, Mead and Company), among them being "The Seven Ages of Washington," prize-winning pageant, which was presented in practically every State in the Union during the Washington Bicentennial Celebration.

"The Fairy Isle" was given in the sunken gardens of the Grand Hotel, surrounded by pines and overlooking the historic Straits. Taking part were fifty Ojibway Indians, natives of the district, military bands and Regulars from the fort at Sault Sainte Marie and a group of younger members of the Society. Many prominent persons were also in the cast, among them being Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy, Recording Secretary General, D. A. R., and Mrs. James H. McDonald, Honorary State Regent, Michigan D. A. R. Barre Hill, star of the late Chicago Civic Opera Company, sang, as did Olga Cook, the "Kathay" of the Student Prince all through its New York run. The National Broadcasting Company carried the pageant on the air for over an hour.

On the afternoon of July 6 a brilliant tea at the Grand Hotel for all visiting Daughters and guests was given by Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, Michigan State Regent, and Mrs. William C. Geagley, Michigan State Vice Regent. This was followed by a



Photo courtesy of Detroit News

SCENE FROM GRAND HOTEL EPISODE OF THE PAGEANT "THE FAIRY ISLE"  
*Left to right:* Mrs. James H. McDonald, Honorary State Regent of Michigan; Mrs. John Bailey, State Director; Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Recording Secretary General

banquet, at which Mrs. Magna, costumed in a gown the color of the morning sky, covered with starry sequins, made the outstanding address.

Governor William Comstock, accompanied by Mrs. Comstock, also spoke, as did Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy and Mrs. George Madden Grimes, State Regent of the District of Columbia D. A. R. Mrs. Grimes is the daughter of the last Commandant ever to be stationed at old Fort Mackinac.

On July 7 a special mass was said at old St. Ann's Church, and back of the chancel, standing beside the national colors, stood the beautiful emblem of the D. A. R. Immediately following the mass a tablet, gift of the D. A. R., was unveiled, designating this parish as the oldest St. Ann's Parish in America.

On the same afternoon a presenta-

tion ceremony took place, giving to the island a library, to be known as the D. A. R. Library of Mackinac. Each member attending brought a book to be used as nucleus of this library, which is housed in the old John Jacob Astor Trading Post.

Michigan Historical Murals and Diorams, which won second prize at the Century of Progress in Chicago, were on exhibition throughout the week and were augmented by a display of Indian relics, the finest outside the Smithsonian Institute, and an ex-

hibit of antiques, sent in by private owners, spurred by the offer of many cash prizes.

The Michigan D. A. R., in 1931, designated Mackinac Island as the "Most Historic Spot in Michigan," and placed a marker on the island to that effect, so it was eminently fitting that the organization join with the Michigan Park State Commission in celebrating this Tercentenary, honoring that intrepid Frenchman, Jean Nicollet, who three hundred years ago this summer discovered the great Northwest.

### YOUR FLAG AND MY FLAG

Your Flag and my Flag,  
And how it flies today  
In your land and my land  
And half the world away.  
Rose-red and blood-red  
Its stripes forever gleam;  
Snow-white and soul-white—  
The good forefather's dream.  
Sky-blue and true-blue,  
With stars that shine aright—  
The gloried guidon of the day,  
A shelter through the night.

Your Flag and my Flag,  
And oh, how much it holds—  
Your land and my land  
Secure within its folds.  
Your heart and my heart  
Beat quicker at the sight—  
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed,  
The red, and blue, and white.  
The one flag, the great flag,  
The flag for me and you,  
Glorified all else beside,  
The red, and white, and blue.

Your Flag and my Flag,  
For every star and stripe  
Drums beat as hearts beat,  
And fifers shrilly pipe;  
Your Flag and my Flag,  
A glory in the sky,  
Your hope and my hope,  
It never hid a lie.  
In homeland, and far land,  
And half the world around,  
Old Glory hears our glad salute  
And ripples to the sound.

—Walter D. Nesbit.



# The Time Has Come to "Rebuild"

LOUISE FRANKLIN BACHE

*Director, Public Relations Community Chests and Councils, Inc.*

**I**F WE are inclined to think life is overly hard these days or are discouraged by the load we have been asked to carry, or confused on the issues of the day, I know of no better remedy than a historical pilgrimage which takes us back to pioneer days. Recently I made such a pilgrimage. The town to which I went was founded some seventy-five years before we were a nation. Today its old stone houses and church stand as a testimony to the perseverance and courage of America's early colonizers.

I was told that two days after this group of pioneers to the new world had selected the lands on which they were to found their homes they began to plan for a church and school. Forests had to be cut, fields tilled and houses built. Before winter settled in the valley, granaries must be filled or the little colony would starve. But the thing that interested me was that neither the threat of starvation nor the magnitude of the task to which they had set themselves was permitted for one minute to interfere with their determination to provide for the other needs of their colony. They might have said, "We must see that our people have food and shelter,—that is our first duty. When things are going more easily for us, we shall think about building for the future." But this, we find, was not the spirit used to found America. History shows us that colony after colony was built amid terrific hardships,—and built not for that day alone but with the future clearly and firmly in mind.

Crude as ideas of education were in those days, these early ancestors of ours believed that young people must not grow up without schooling. And so, along with wrestling from the earth a bare livelihood, each man gave of his labor freely and gladly to build and support the church and school. These two institutions were distributing centers for "morale and inspiration."

Social responsibility, though not defined in those days, was nevertheless keenly felt. If a man was not able to harvest his crops, his neighbors banded together and gathered them in for him. If there was sickness in a neighbor's home, the pioneer mother laid aside her tasks and went to the rescue. They seemed to understand, then, what we have in some measure forgotten today,—that the welfare of an individual is linked irretrievably with the welfare of the community in which he lives.

Today, after five years of what we commonly call "hard times," a challenge is flung out by the welfare agencies of America. Under the leadership of Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, privately supported social work in hundreds of American communities will go out this fall to raise money for its "neighborly" or human services, with the word "Rebuild" flaming on its banners. "Rebuild" does not mean tearing down or doing away with worth-while structures; it does not mean over-expansion beyond the needs of the people, but it does mean building again,—and with

vigor and determination, as Mr. Baker has expressed it,—“the broken homes, scattered families, hunger-wounded bodies, and shattered hopes and dreams of America.”

Translated into everyday language, this rebuilding program might be explained in this way. For a five-year period we as a people have been holding our own against want and starvation. There is hardly a home which has not been touched or hurt in some way by this mysterious thing we call “the depression.” As a people we have tried to meet the disaster bravely. We have made mistakes, but they, perhaps, are excusable. We were not prepared for so inclusive a calamity.

As the months have gone by, we have had time to “come to.” Today we are beginning to look around at the damage the “storm” has wrought. The sight is not a happy one. We see before us sixteen million men, women and children on the relief rolls of our country. We see schools closed or educational projects curtailed in one American community after another. We find hospitals struggling under an increased load and people who never before asked for charity begging for free service for their sick. Nurses tell us, also, of the greatly increased demands for care in their field. Young people everywhere are vainly hunting work. They need help and guidance if their courage is to be sustained. The Government has its hands full feeding the hungry.

In whatever community we live, we as private citizens have a very real responsibility this fall. We can no longer “put off until tomorrow the things which need to be done today,”

if we really are interested in the future of our country. We have only to look to some of the war-wrecked countries of the world to see the damage which can be wrought when children and families live for too long a time in an atmosphere of complete discouragement.

With all these things in mind, the National Women's Committee of the 1934 Mobilization for Human Needs, headed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, will launch this fall a nation-wide program for interpreting the social needs of this country. Under the direction of this Committee, women's groups, called “Crusades,” are now being launched. Last year these Crusades were conducted in 255 cities in our country. Many Daughters of the American Revolution led these Crusades or took part in their programs. This year, the importance of bringing to the attention of the public the necessity of rebuilding human beings and human services will doubtless bring many more communities into the Crusade movement.

Patriotism is a difficult thing to define, but it would seem at this time that we should draw our best understanding of this word from the courage and vision which our ancestors applied to their building of America. When some one was ill or destitute in their community, they shared the little they had with that person. They did not resort to alibis, such as, “Let the neighboring village take care of this person.” They assumed it without question as their responsibility. All too often today, we hear people say, “Let the Government take care of the needy. I am paying increased taxes. I am

doing my part." This is not the spirit with which America was built. To be sure, we are paying larger taxes. These taxes are helping to feed millions of our fellow-countrymen and to preserve their lives, but there are other things to be done. The Government cannot do them all. If America is to be rebuilt, future progress assured, rebuilding must be the job of each of us. If it calls for sacrifices, sacrifices should be made. America was built

in that way, and that is the only way in which it can be rebuilt.

If the National Women's Committee of the Mobilization, through its local Crusades, seeks our aid in interpreting human needs, and our Community Fund comes to us for financial assistance, let us keep well in mind that these are not idle requests but patriotic calls to duty, for we in our generation are being asked to share in the rebuilding of a great nation.

### D. A. R. Patriotic Lectures with Lantern Slides for Educational Work in Chapters, Schools, Clubs or Community Centers

<i>Lectures</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Slides</i>	<i>Rentals</i>
Ellis Island .....	Grace H. Brosseau .....	(42) .....	\$1.50
George Washington in Art .....	Martha W. Keezer .....	(50) .....	1.50
Half Forgotten Romances of American History .....	Elisabeth Poe .....	(72) .....	2.00
Historic Spots in American Colonies .....	.....	(114) .....	2.00
History of the Flag .....	Eva Towles Holt .....	(60) .....	1.50
Landmarks in Old Virginia .....	Louisa S. Sinclair .....	(90) .....	2.00
Memorial Continental Hall and its Environs .....	Lucy Galt Hanger .....	(111) .....	2.00
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Trail of the Flag .....	Elizabeth M. Bowron .....	(105) .....	2.00
Williamsburg .....	Lisette B. Warren .....	(62) .....	2.00
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Youth of George Washington .....	.....	(62) .....	1.50

The expressage both ways is paid by the borrower.

Checks should be made payable to the Treasurer General.

Mail all requests for reservations to Miss Ella S. Ford, Assistant, 1924 Biltmore St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

FLORA MYERS GILLENTE,   
National Chairman.

# The Transformation of Washington

H. P. CAEMMERER

*Secretary, National Commission of Fine Arts*

## Part II

THE Centennial Celebration of the establishment of the seat of Government in the District of Columbia was a memorable event. Arrangements for the celebration were made, by authority of an Act of Congress, by the National Capital Centennial Committee, representing the Government of the United States and citizens of the District of Columbia. The celebration, which took place on December 12, 1900, was national in character. President McKinley, the Congress, the Supreme Court, ambassadors and ministers of foreign nations, and Governors of the States and Territories participated in the event. At 10 o'clock in the morning the President of the United States gave a reception at the Executive Mansion to the Governors of the States and Territories. Congress had authorized the preparation of plans for enlarging the White House, and models and drawings for the enlarged Executive Mansion were placed on display in the East Room. At 2:30 in the afternoon the President reviewed a military, naval and civic parade at the east front of the Capitol, and an hour later a joint session of the two Houses of Congress was held in the House of Representatives Chamber, at which addresses were heard on "The Transfer of the National Capital from Philadelphia," by Hon. James D. Richardson, Representative from Tennessee; "Establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia," by Hon. Sereno

E. Payne, Representative from New York; and the "History of the First Century of the National Capital," by Hon. Louis E. McComas, Senator from Maryland. The addresses eulogized the Fathers of our Country in establishing the District of Columbia as the seat of Government, and related the achievements in the development of the city during the past century. Washington in 1900 had a population of 276,000.

Hon. John W. Daniel, United States Senator from the State of Virginia, then made an eloquent address on "The Future of the United States and its Capital." Speaking of the remarkable growth of this Republic during a period of one hundred years so as to become "the strongest government on earth" and "the foremost nation of the world," standing at the dawn of a new century with an ever greater future before the nation, Senator Daniel then referring to the Capital City said:

"As our country moves to speed that destiny, it will carry the future of Washington City with it. Our Fathers brought the Federal Government here in 1800, and dedicated this spot as 'the eternal city of the eternal Republic.' And the Capital and the Republic have grown with equal pace and their step has ever been forward.

"The United States will live; and with them Washington will live: expanding, multiplying, beautifying, enlightening, with every turn of the prodigious wheel of which it is the axle. It is planned for the ages and it should reside in habitations adapted to health and comfort and becoming its char-

acter. Whatever we do in building should be the best of its kind in plan, in material, and in execution. All our public buildings should be of the noble classic design worked out by American architects according to the diversities of American genius. As this Capitol building, rising in white and soaring majesty, speaks to the heavens and to the earth, as it were, in manifestation of its office, so should every public building established here express to the beholder in every lineament of its structure the stability, the dignity, and grace of the American nation."

The celebration closed with a great reception at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in the evening. It was to have far reaching consequences in the future development of the National Capital.

A distinguished member of the Centennial Committee was Hon. James McMillan, Senator from the State of Michigan, who was Chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. In his home city, Detroit, he had been a successful business man and had succeeded in bringing about civic improvements. Coming to Washington he saw the need for great improvements to make Washington really the Capital City of a great country, and as Chairman of the Senate District Committee he was in a position to make his views effective. The clerk of the Committee was Dr. Charles Moore, who has been closely associated with the projects for the improvement of Washington since that time. In 1910 he became a member of the newly created National Commission of Fine Arts, and he has been Chairman of the Commission since 1915.

The Centennial Committee decided that the celebration should be marked by beginning a great national improvement in the District of Columbia. Thus, at the instance of Senator Mc-

Millan, the United States Senate adopted the following Resolution on March 8, 1901:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, be and is hereby, directed to consider the subject and report to the Senate plans for the development and improvement of the entire park system of the District of Columbia. For the purpose of preparing such plans the committee may sit during the recess of Congress, and may secure the services of such experts as may be necessary for a proper consideration of the subject. The expenses of such investigation shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

The special Committee of the Senate consisted of Senator McMillan, chairman, Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Senator Martin, of Virginia, with Dr. Charles Moore, secretary. The Committee met on March 19th, with Mr. Robert S. Peabody, President of the American Institute of Architects, and the members of the Legislative Committee of the Institute. The Senate Resolution having authorized the employment of experts, the committee appointed Mr. Daniel H. Burnham, architect, of Chicago, formerly Director of the World's Fair at Chicago; Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., member of the noted firm of landscape architects, of Brookline, Mass., and whose father had laid out Central Park, New York, and the Capitol Grounds in 1872; Mr. Charles F. McKim, architect, a member of the firm of McKim, Mead and White, of New York City, was chosen as the third member; Mr. Augustus Saint-Gaudens, America's foremost sculptor, was also appointed a member of the committee. These men, leaders in their respective professions, out of patriotic devotion to their country, laid aside their large



and profitable private work for nearly a year, and devoted their time, their experience, and their technical training to the service of the Nation, and without pecuniary reward. The Committee studied the L'Enfant Plan, and in studying it found that the original plan of Washington was finer and better than any other that could be devised. Therefore they set themselves first to work out methods of returning to that Plan; and, secondly, to extend the principles of the Plan to cover new and enlarged areas: the city should be treated as a work of civic art, with the L'Enfant Plan adapted to the entire District of Columbia, and the park areas and parkways adjacent to the District of Columbia developed and brought into a uniform metropolitan park system.

In order to make closer study of the practice of landscape architecture as applied to parks and public buildings, the Park Commission of 1901, as it came to be called, made a brief trip to Europe, visiting Rome, Venice, Vienna, Budapest, Paris, London, and their suburbs, and there in the art centers of the capital cities of Europe the members of the Commission saw what had been done to make them attractive, and planned several of the improvements that are being carried out in Washington today. The Commission made its report on January 15, 1902, and it was published with numerous plans and illustrations, under the title *The Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia* (Senate Report No. 166, 57th Congress, 1st Session). By far the greater part of the improvements in the National Capital during the past 30 years were suggested and planned by the Park

Commission of 1901. The report has also had a nation-wide influence, since the National Conference on City Planning, organized a few years later, in 1907, recognized it as the first comprehensive city plan in the United States.

But the Park Commission of 1901, in their endeavor to carry out the L'Enfant Plan, and provide other needed improvements, called attention to serious departures from the Plan, and insisted on radical changes in the city. This led to difficult tasks in connection with projects for a score of years.

The first project taken up was the improvement of the Mall, designed in the L'Enfant Plan as a park to connect the President's House and the Capitol. Railroad tracks were crossing the Mall, and a railroad station stood on the Mall at Sixth Street. It was necessary to remove them, although Congress had just given authority for further extension of the railroad system in the Mall area. The Park Commission of 1901 also decided to place the Grant Memorial at the head of the Mall, where the Botanic Garden had been established. Unless also this was removed from the Mall area the great plaza at the head of the Mall, designed in the L'Enfant Plan as an approach to the Capitol from the west, never could be carried out. In both instances the Plan of 1901 was maintained by leaders in Congress and by executive officers, notably by Senators Newlands and Wetmore, President Roosevelt and Secretaries Root and Taft. An agreement was reached with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, as a result of which the rail-

road tracks were removed from the Mall, and Congress authorized the erection of the Union Station to the north of the Capitol, a magnificent achievement in civic art, designed and built by Daniel H. Burnham.

Another correction made by the Park Commission of 1901 was to restore the axis of the Mall. According to the L'Enfant Plan the Monument to George Washington was to be located at the point where a line drawn due west from the center of the Capital would intersect a line drawn due south from the center of the White House, but the builders of the Washington Monument, despairing of adequate foundations in the lowlands, located the Monument without regard to the intersection point. The Park Commission of 1901 decided that the Mall composition depended on these axial relations for its effect, and restored the cross axis, thus placing the Washington Monument 371.6 feet east of the north and south axis of the White House, and 123.17 feet south of the Capitol axis.

Then the Park Commission of 1901, by a master stroke, extended the axis of the Mall three-fourths of a mile farther west into a swampy area and located the Lincoln Memorial there adjacent to the Potomac, with the projected Arlington Memorial Bridge to extend from this location westward to Arlington National Cemetery, the Rock Creek Parkway to lead northward, and "Riverside Drive" southward, around East Potomac Park. The swamp was drained by the U. S. Engineers' Office. Thus over 600 acres of park land were thus brought into the park system of Washington. It was said at the time that the Lincoln Memo-

rial at such a location would "shake itself down with loneliness and ague," yet today these great projects, within less than three decades, have all been virtually brought to completion, and thousands of automobiles drive through the area every day, to say nothing of throngs that visit the locality when the Japanese Cherry Blossoms are in bloom by about the middle of April. Over one million persons visit the Lincoln Memorial each year.

The Plan of 1901 further provides that the Capitol, the chief legislative and most significant building of the Nation, be surrounded by structures dependent on or supplementary to Legislative work. Similarly, the White House is to be surrounded by structures dependent on or supplementary to the Executive branch of the Government.

During the ten years which followed the publication of the Plan of 1901, and even prior to that time, the Departments of the Government were accustomed to make their own selection of artists, or, when a building of any importance was to be built or monument erected, to select their own Jury of Award. This advice was obtained at considerable expense, and was given by improvised commissions that had no understanding of continuity of Government work and left the Government without any organized body to take care of its interests in the fine arts. An attempt was made to meet the need for such a body by President Theodore Roosevelt through an appointment by him, by Executive Order of January 19, 1909, of a Council of Fine Arts, consisting of 30 men—architects, painters, sculptors, landscape architects, and laymen, representing all




parts of the country, nominated by the Directors of the American Institute of Architects. It was pointed out that up to that time the Government had spent over \$500,000,000 for public buildings, monuments and other works of art.

But Congress, being empowered by the Constitution of the United States "To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" over the District of Columbia, refused to provide for the expenses of the Council of Fine Arts, and on May 21, 1909, President Taft revoked the Executive Order creating it. Only one meeting was held. Thereupon, on May 17, 1910, at the instance of President Taft, Hon. Elihu Root in the Senate, and Hon. Samuel W. McCall in the House of Representatives, Congress created a permanent body, the National Commission of Fine Arts, as a body of experts to whom Congress and the Executive Departments refer questions relating to the development of Washington and any other subjects in which questions of art are involved. The first task placed before the Commission of Fine Arts was to advise as to the selection of a site and design for the Lincoln Memorial, and the selection of the architect. Since then the Commission has accomplished a great deal towards the development of the fine arts in the National Capital and in promoting the fine arts of the country generally.

Soon after the World War the Commission of Fine Arts saw the need of planning for the Greater Washington,

formulating the "Outer Parks Development," a metropolitan area for the National Capital inscribed in a circle 40 miles in diameter. In order that the parks, parkways, playgrounds and the highway system in this area may have a uniform development and constant attention, Congress in 1924 established the National Capital Park Commission, authorized to spend \$1,000,000 a year for parks and playgrounds, on the basis of a contribution of one cent a year per inhabitant in the United States towards the development of the National Capital. In 1926 Congress augmented the powers of that Commission by creating the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

The 69th Congress took up the Public Buildings Program and adopted the Public Buildings Act of 1926, which inaugurated the greatest Federal Building Program that has ever been undertaken by any nation past or present. In the 25 years Washington had grown to be a great World Capital, and had almost doubled its population. Occasionally a building had been erected for the use of the Government, but no real Department building had been built for 40 years. As a result about half of the establishments of the Government in 1926 found themselves in rented buildings. The Federal Buildings Program in Washington has made great progress in the past six years. It will be described in a subsequent article.



# D. A. R. News Items

*Edited by MRS. WILLIAM LOUIS DUNNE*

*National Chairman, Publicity Committee*

THE President General, who has been spending the summer at her camp in the Berkshires, will return the early part of October to her home in Holyoke, Massachusetts, before starting on her fall itinerary. One of her earliest engagements is at Yorktown, where at the invitation of the Comte de Grasse Chapter, she will be the speaker at the ceremonies celebrating the one hundred fifty-third anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown. Inasmuch as this event immediately precedes the October Board of Management meeting, it is expected that many of the members of the Board will join the President General in the exercises, and will take the opportunity to visit Jamestown and Williamsburg and inspect the work which has caused this Colonial Capital to rise as if by magic from the ashes of the past. Inasmuch as Col. Walter Scott, the distinguished father of the President General, was one of the first contributors to the fund for the purchase of the old Customs House by the Comte de Grasse Chapter of Yorktown, the visit of the President General in the closing year of her administration has a peculiarly fitting significance and elaborate plans are being made to do her honor.

Mrs. George Durbin Chenoweth, regent of the Comte de Grasse Chapter, Yorktown, announces that the celebration at Yorktown is being sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the citizens of Yorktown, National Park Service. The Executive Committee in charge of the arrangements, of which Mr. B. Floyd Flickinger, Superintendent of the Colonial National Monument is chairman, is composed of representatives of all these groups, and is receiving the cooperation of the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg and the Army Officers at Fort Monroe.

The celebration as planned will begin October 18, at 1:30 P. M., when the re-

cently restored Moore House will be dedicated and the portion of the Yorktown Battlefield containing the sites of the headquarters of Major General Benjamin Lincoln of Massachusetts, second in command of the American forces at Yorktown, and of General Thomas Nelson, Jr., who commanded the Virginia Militia, and the sites of the encampment of the Virginia Militia and the Light Infantry Division commanded by Major General Marquis de Lafayette, will be officially opened to the public.

The program beginning on the morning of the 19th will be in charge of the patriotic societies, and will be held at the old Customs House. It is expected that the Governor of Virginia will be present, and Mrs. Russell William Magna, President General, will make the principal address. The exercises in the afternoon will be held at the Yorktown Victory Monument Grounds and will be devoted to the commemoration of the services of General Lafayette in the American Revolution and of his last visit to Yorktown in 1824, this year being the hundredth anniversary of General Lafayette's death.

On Saturday, October 20th, there will be colorful exercises at William and Mary College, when the new president, Dr. John Stewart Bryan, will be installed, and the President of the United States, who has been invited to participate in the ceremonies, will receive an honorary degree.

Mrs. James H. Dorsey, of Roland Park, Baltimore, for thirteen years state chairman of the Conservation and Thrift Committee for Maryland, is arranging a Pilgrimage to Yorktown in the interest of those who wish to attend the ceremonies to be held in commemoration of the one hundred and fifty-third anniversary of the Surrender of Yorktown. Mrs. Dorsey organized and conducted a pilgrimage of members of the

D. A. R. from Baltimore by boat to Old St. Marys for the Tercentenary exercises held there last June.

Mrs. John M. Beavers, with Mr. Beavers, after a visit to their son in Baltimore, is spending the late summer at Braddock Heights, Maryland, in the historic Frederick country.

Mrs. Stanley Forman Reed, who with Mr. Reed visited Hawaii as part of Attorney General Cummings' party, was beautifully entertained during her stay in the Islands by the members of the Society in Honolulu. The Aloha Chapter, of which Mrs. George D. Oakley is Regent, which has a membership of nearly a hundred and fifty, gave an afternoon tea in Mrs. Reed's honor at the home of Mrs. Goodnight on Waikiki Beach. Mrs. James Louis Robertson, state regent and Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, registrar general, during Mrs. Brosseau's administration, were also present. Mrs. Helmick's many friends will be happy to know that she expects to return to the States next year. Mrs. Robertson, the state regent, was also hostess at a small tea in honor of Mrs. Reed at her home in Honolulu, a charming feature of which is a tropical garden.

Miss Myra Hazard, Curator General, has returned to her home in Corinth, Mississippi, from a visit which included Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Jackson and Natchez. At the latter place she visited Windy Hill Manor, which has been owned by the Stanton family for two hundred years, and which houses an array of Gilbert Stuart portraits and a priceless collection of old crystal glass and china. It was here that Aaron Burr courted Madeline Price, who lived with her widowed mother in a vine-clad cottage at Half-way Hill, and dreamed and planned his kingdom in the great Southwest.

Plans for the Texas Centennial celebration, to be held at Dallas in 1936, are being formulated, with the cooperation of the United States government, and the governments of France, Spain and Mexico, of which the Lone Star state was once a province. A committee from Congress, headed

by Senator Tom Connally, will visit the state shortly to determine the extent of federal assistance to be extended. The exposition will portray the history of Texas under the six flags, those of Spain, France, Mexico, its own Lone Star of the Republic, the Confederate States and the United States. Mrs. O. M. Farnsworth, retiring regent of the San Antonio de Bexar Chapter, who is President of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, will have an active part in organizing the women's activities.

The Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution will hold their forty-first state meeting, on Wednesday, October 5, at the Second Baptist Church, in Suffield. The Sybil Dwight Kent Chapter is hostess for the occasion.

Among the gifts presented to the restored State House of 1676, at St. Marys City, Maryland is a picture of the old mulberry tree under which Leonard Calvert purchased the land for his colony from the Indians. The picture was sketched from the tree before it was blown down by a storm some seventy years ago. In its place now stands the state monument to Leonard Calvert and the colonists who came over with him in the Ark and Dove. The picture has been in the headquarters of the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore for a number of years and was presented to the Maryland Tercentenary Commission by Mrs. J. Spence Howard, of Baltimore, and Mrs. James Bennett, of Philadelphia, members of the Bromme family of St. Marys County, to which it belonged.

The General Frelinghuysen Chapter, of Somerville, N. J., unveiled a marker placed on the Old Dutch Parsonage, in Washington Place, Somerville, on Sunday afternoon, September 30th. This building was the first home of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church of America. An historical address was delivered by the Rev. William H. S. Demarest, and Hon. Joseph H. Frelinghuysen furnished a number of interesting reminiscences of the Frelinghuysen family, the chapter being named for General Frelinghuysen of Revolutionary War fame.

Miss Mary Williamson, a member of General de Lafayette Chapter of Lafayette, Indiana, first chapter in the state to receive a charter, May 12, 1894, has recently received official recognition as the designer of the satin brocades used in the inaugural ball gowns of Caroline Scott Harrison, first President General, and of her daughter, Mrs. Mary McKee. Miss Williamson was a teacher of art in the public schools of Lafayette, from 1872 to 1887, and was requested by Mrs. Harrison to design the pattern for her gown, using the burr oak leaves and the acorns from the trees on the historic site near Lafayette, where President Harrison's grandfather General William Harrison commanded the American forces in the Battle of Tippecanoe. The Smithsonian Institution, where the gowns are on display, has attached to the models descriptive plates from the data compiled by the late Mrs. Grace S. Powers of General de Lafayette Chapter. This data has also been furnished the state and National D. A. R. lending files.

Mrs. W. H. Belk, state regent of North Carolina, was an honor guest at the celebration of the 350th anniversary of the coming of English civilization to the New World, held August 18, at Roanoke Island, N. C. The exercises also commemorated the 347th anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare, the first child of English parentage born in the New World. The pageant and patriotic programs were largely attended by other members of the Society. The work of the North Carolina Society for the year opened with meetings in the eight districts in the state, which were largely attended by officers and the newly appointed state committee chairmen. An outstanding feature of the state work for the year will be in connection with the departments of the state and other organizations in an effort to secure appropriations from the general assembly for the purpose of marking historic

spots along state highways. Mrs. Sydney F. Cooper, former state regent, is chairman of the D. A. R. committee.

Six Pennsylvania chapters, Donegal, Swatara, Pine Ford, Yorktown, Witness Tress and Lebanon, celebrated Constitution Day in a unique and most delightful manner. A joint meeting was held at the old Pequa Church, a few miles from Lancaster, when the Preamble to the Constitution was read and an address was delivered. The program was interspersed with patriotic music, and the meeting concluded with a picnic supper served under the big trees surrounding the church.

Mrs. Frank Madison Dick, Librarian General, had planned to go abroad during the past summer to attend the Passion Play at Oberammergau, but was unable to do so because of an indisposition which has confined her to her room throughout the summer. She expects to be fully recovered in time to attend the meeting of the National Board in October.

Extract of letter addressed to Mrs. William J. Ward, State Regent of New Jersey, from The U. S. Marine Hospital, Ellis Island, New York, (spelling as in the original letter).

"I'll take this opportunity to whrite as a patient of the Marine Hospital to the State Regent of the Society of D.A.R. and voice my sincere appreciation of your Society's work here in conjunction with the Hospital.

To me it has been a blessing to be able to pass the time, and do some interesting work, which 'thanks to your Society' has made that possible. Since i started to get som work to do in the D.A.R.'s work ward i begrudge the time as it flies by. So therefore, as a patient i hereby give to the D.A.R. my heartfelt thanks."

Respectfully,  
(Signed) Christian Lund.

It is with deep sorrow that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records the sudden death, on September 4th, 1934, of Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, in New York. Miss Coltrane's home was in Concord, North Carolina. She joined the Society in 1914, and was Historian General 1920-23, in which office she rendered outstanding service.

# Georgia D. A. R. Bookplate

HENRIETTA SANDERS FREEMAN

*Chairman, Georgia D. A. R. Bookplate Committee*

THE GEORGIA Daughters of the American Revolution placed historic bookplates in the Georgia books in the library at Constitution Hall, as a contribution to the statewide bicentennial celebration.

Many phases of Georgia history are embodied in this bookplate. At the top appears an inset of a photogravure of General James Edward Oglethorpe, the founder and first governor of the province; the shield of Oglethorpe is on the upper left and is balanced on the right by the Great Seal of the State of Georgia. On the left of the center inscription, "Ex Libris D. A. R. Georgia," is an Indian figure representing the original owners of this domain; on the right is a reproduction of the Statue of Liberty. The motto, "Amor patriæ patrumque" carries the thought of love of country and of our forefathers. Intertwining these and blending them into an interesting whole is a delicate tracery of the Cherokee rose, Georgia's state flower. A few full blown cotton bolls, Georgia's staple crop, also appear in the embellishment of the sketch. The bicentennial idea is expressed in the dates 1733-1933.

This bookplate is an interesting example of modern intaglio engraving which is recognized as the highest class of the graphic arts. It is the work of the J. P. Stevens Engraving Company of Atlanta.

The original suggestion of procuring a Georgia D. A. R. bookplate was made by Mrs. John S. Adams, state librarian Georgia D. A. R., 1930-1932, who planned a design which, with a few minor changes, is the sketch used. Mrs. Julian McCurry, State Regent of Georgia, 1932-1934, became deeply interested in providing a bookplate for the Georgia books in the library at national D. A. R. headquarters, and in June, 1932, appointed a committee composed of Mrs. E. Blount Freeman, Dublin, Mrs. John S. Adams, Dublin, Mrs. Stewart Col-

ley, Grantville, Mrs. Fuller Callaway, Sr., LaGrange, Mrs. W. A. Capps, Athens, and Miss Evelyn Hanna, Thomaston, to select a design, raise funds, and plan all details for securing a bookplate for the Georgia D. A. R., in observance of the Georgia bicentennial anniversary in 1933.

This work was completed in February, 1933, and five hundred copies of the Georgia bookplate were sent to Mrs. Frank Madison Dick, Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R., who formally accepted them for the library at Constitution Hall. The bookplate was presented to the Georgia Society D. A. R. on March 16, 1933, by Mrs. Freeman in her report, as state chairman of the Georgia bookplate committee, to the Georgia State Conference in session in Atlanta, and accepted for the Georgia Society by Mrs. Julian McCurry, State Regent of Georgia.



DATE

No.



# Won't You Come to Our Party?

GRACE WARD CALHOUN

OCTOBER marks an important anniversary in D. A. R. achievement. It is the fifteenth birthday of Tamasee D. A. R. School as a boarding school for mountain girls. You are all invited to our party.

Even those who understand the distinction between the D. A. R. schools and the Approved Schools often ask how there happened to be a D. A. R. mountain school.

At our Continental Congress of 1914, Mrs. George Smallwood, of the District, made a most eloquent appeal for the education of the southern mountaineers who were descendants of Revolutionary soldiers, and presented \$500 in gold, collected by her chapter, as the nucleus of a fund for the establishment of a school by the National D. A. R.

A site was secured in the sunset corner of South Carolina, where North Carolina, Georgia, and South Carolina meet, and Tennessee is not far over the line, thus serving several states. A building was erected, an endowment drive launched. Fifteen years ago this October a school, established, owned and controlled by Daughters was opened at Tamasee. Fifteen years ago next April I was privileged to present to Continental Congress this work, and the generous and enthusiastic re-

sponse to this plea, both thru direct pledges from the floor and projects later undertaken by interested states, proved the deep hold this work has on the hearts of our women.

All actual or potential friends of Tamasee who have helped make the dream come true, but especially those who had faith enough to help just a vision, are invited to the Crystal Anniversary, October 24-25. There will be a barbecue at 2 P. M., October 24, for community and guests, followed by inspection of the buildings and grounds. At night we'll have a birthday cake with a candle for each state and organization which has helped Tamasee. We hope each State Regent or her representative, will be there to light her candle and tell, briefly, what her state has done. Out-of-state guests will be entertained overnight at the school. Please write the Secretary, Tamasee School, for reservations.

Coming by train, stop at Seneca, S. C., on the main line of the Southern between Washington and Atlanta. The school is twelve miles from Walhalla. Motoring from the West take highway via Atlanta, Toccoa, Westminster, Walhalla. From Asheville or Charlotte, go via Greenville, Clemson College, Walhalla.



# D.A.R. Tours for Tourists

## Colorado's Historic Scenic Route

MARY KEELER FOSTER



COLORADO, the land of blue skies and perpetual snow, of golden grain fields and darksome mines, of pleasant valleys and lofty peaks, has much of history and romance in her records. D. A. R. Chapters and other organizations are placing markers to commemorate deeds, persons, and places.

The tourist entering the state on U. S. 138, which follows the old Oregon Trail as closely as engineers permit, finds at Julesburg an Oregon Trail monument, plaques representing the Pony Express and marking the site of old Julesburg, and is

shown on the banks of the LaPlatte River cuts made by the Mormon wagon trains trekking westward.

On to Sterling where are found Summit or Battle Ground Springs where the last important Indian battle was fought in 1869; Fort Wicked, another Indian battle ground; tablets honoring "Early Stockman" who brought prosperity, and the men who, building the first irrigation ditch, made the desert to blossom as the rose.

Westward ho! The traveller finds in Fort Morgan a marker at the site of the divergence of the Oregon and Overland Trails. He passes the farm of Elbridge Gerry, pioneer grandson of the signer of the Declaration of Independence. In Greeley, the town planned by and named for Horace Greeley, the original home of Meeker, the founder of the colony, is now a worthwhile museum of "Early Colony" days.

West from Greeley on Highway No. 16 the tourist pauses in Loveland to boil his coffee in the Memorial Fireplace erected by Namaqua Chapter, D. A. R. On the main street is a tablet inscribed to David Barnes, pioneer and founder of the town. This tablet is placed on a fountain which, believe it or not, gushes both drinking water and natural gas from the one deep well. A slab of granite marks the site of Fort Namaqua, the home of that picturesque rascal, Mariaina Modena, the first white settler in the Big Thompson Valley. Thither came Generals Grant, Bent, Sherman, and Sheridan to discuss Indian problems.

Still westward and upward the traveller reaches the Rocky Mountain National Park and finds rest in the cool shadows of Long's Peak. Refreshed, he drives down the St. Vrain Valley and near Longmont, U. S. 285, sees a marker near the site of the first house in the St. Vrain Valley, a famous inn of stage coach days.



TABLET ERECTED IN HONOR OF DAVID BARNES,  
COLORADO PIONEER



Southward to Denver the tourist finds a wealth of history: In Riverside Cemetery the grave of a Real Daughter; in the City Hall a colonial exhibit sponsored by Colorado D. A. R.; in the City Library a good genealogical department; in the State Museum the records of prehistoric man in the Mesa Verde; and in the City Museum the records of prehistoric animals.

Still southward on U. S. 85, with Pike's Peak dominating the landscape, through Colorado Springs where the first state capital was located, one enters interesting Pueblo. Turning eastward on the Cherokee Trail, U. S. 50, one passes the rough crossing of the Arkansas River which gives to Rocky Ford its name, and east of LaJunta views the memorial Gateway of Fort William Bent. At Lamar the "Pioneer Mother" serenely watches the traveller as he follows the Sante Fe Trail out of the state. He has seen much, but more remains unvisited.

## A Tennessee Tour

TORREY STANLEY HARRIS

*State Regent of Tennessee*

FOR the interested student of the early history of our country, and one also wishing to be in touch with the modern developments of the present time, motor down through eastern Tennessee—through the Lost State of Franklin—to the newest development of our country, Norris Dam.

As one drives down U. S. Highway No. 11-E, the first historical marker of the Valley of the Tennessee is at Fort Chiswell, and one soon passes the homes of the Revolutionary heroes, Gen. William Campbell and that of his cousin Arthur Campbell, a colonel in the same struggle. On the Virginia line, just as one passes the Tennessee state line, one may observe a marker commemorating Shelby's Fort in Bristol, Tennessee; this fort served in both the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars. At Elizabethton stands a marker commemorating the Watauga Association, the first independent government that ever existed in our country. In passing from Elizabethton to Johnson City, there may be seen what is perhaps

the most important marker in the region—the graceful monument that stands on the site of Fort Caswell, commonly called Watauga Fort; secondly, the site of the treaty made by Richard Henderson and associates with the Cherokee Indians for that immense region of country between the Cumberland and the Kentucky Rivers, known as Transylvania (March 1775); and, third, the rendezvous of Kings Mountain men, who met at that place in September 1780 and marched across the mountains to fight the British under Col. Patrick Ferguson at Kings Mountain, October 7, 1780. At Johnson City may be seen a marker in memory of Robert Young who with his rifle, "Sweet Lips," killed Col. Ferguson in the Battle of Kings Mountain.

At Jonesboro stands a marker in memory of its founder, Major Jesse Walton, who was a major under Col. John Sevier at



MARKER ERECTED IN TENNESSEE FOR THREE-FOLD PURPOSE—MARKING FORT CASWELL, TRANSYLVANIA, AND RENDEZVOUS OF KINGS MOUNTAIN MEN

Kings Mountain; also a marker to the Lost State of Franklin, presided over by Col. John Sevier as its governor for four years. About seven miles below Jonesboro and immediately alongside the highway may be seen Washington College, the first institution of high learning west of the Alleghenies, and also a marker to Rev. Dr. Samuel Doak, its founder. Near the village of Limestone stands a marker at the birthplace of the celebrated David Crockett, son of a Revolutionary soldier and himself the hero of the Alamo. Next is reached Tusculum College, the first chartered college west of the Allegheny Mountains; and in Greeneville there is preserved by the State of Tennessee the tailor shop of Andrew Johnson, the seventeenth President of the United States.

While one at Greeneville leaves the territory that was occupied during Revolutionary times, at Knoxville there is preserved in practically its original condition the gubernatorial mansion of Governor William Blount, the only governor of the Southwest Territory that preceded the State of Tennessee.

From this region came the first governors of Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Texas; the first United States senators from Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri and Indiana; the first president of the Texan Republic; and two presidents of the United States. On the whole the region has been well described by historians as the seed-plot of the Old Southwest.

At Knoxville an interested tourist may deflect to the left and visit the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, or to the right and witness construction of that wonderful project, Norris Dam, and the activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The entire journey may be made over the most modern highways (No. 11-E) of concrete or asphalt. The roads turn and twist, crossing tumbling mountain streams and unfolding throughout the entire route beautiful mountain scenes, covering a distance of about 200 miles, with excellent hotel accommodations along the way and in the Park. The altitude of this region is such as to invite summer tourists for a cool delightful trip.

## Mississippi

GABRIELLA M. M. BONDURANT

*State Regent of Mississippi*

**T**OURISTS coming into Mississippi from Memphis, Tennessee, along Highway 61, reach Vicksburg, the site of a great National Military Park, containing many handsome monuments commemorating battles in the War Between the States. Over this same Highway 61, tourists reach Natchez, high on a bluff above the Mississippi River.

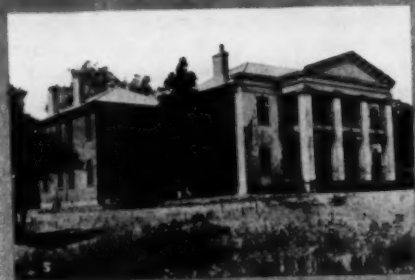
The latter part of the way this highway follows the Natchez Trace, ancient Indian road, used by the United States Government in 1802 as a mail and military route. This road runs diagonally across Mississippi. In each county the D. A. R. have placed a stone boulder, commemorating the history of the Trace. The first of these boulders overlooks the river at Natchez.

Twenty miles from Natchez one passes "Springfield," home where Andrew Jackson married his beloved Rachel Robards. Six miles from Natchez is the village of Washington, once the gay capital of the state. Here one sees the boulder placed by the D. A. R. on the site of Elizabeth College, chartered in 1819 by the state legislature to grant degrees to women.

Natchez has existed under six flags, those of France, Great Britain, Spain, the United States, the Confederate and the Mississippi State flag. Each of these régimes has left its mark on the life of Natchez and one finds there more of the old South than in any other town of its size.

There one must see stately "Rosalie," on the grounds of which was the old French Fort Rosalie, founded in 1716, and there in 1798 the United States flag was raised by Captain Isaac Guion. Here the D. A. R. have placed a flagstaff for the national flag. The home was General Grant's headquarters during the War Between the States, and the great four-poster bed in which he slept is still shown.

Among the historic homes in the suburbs is "Gloucester," built about 1800, home of Winthrop Sargent of Massachusetts, first territorial Governor of Mississippi. It still has inside bars on the doors, placed there for protection against Indians and bandits.



POINTS OF INTEREST IN MISSISSIPPI

In the family burial ground, Sargeant S. Prentiss of Maine, renowned orator, is buried.

The tourist must see massive "Monmouth," home of General John A. Quitman, hero of the Mexican War, home also of his granddaughter, Alice Quitman Lovell, second State Regent of Mississippi D. A. R.

Space forbids more than mention of beautiful "Arlington," built in 1817, with its fine carved woodwork and exquisite fans over doorways; of "Auburn" and "D'Evereux," rare colonial types; of "Linden," built in 1798, with its beautiful doorway. This was the girlhood home of Mrs. Percy Quin, Honorary President General C. A. R.

Five miles from the town is "Windy Hill Manor" where Aaron Burr lived while awaiting trial and where he wooed the beautiful Madeline.

In 1825 La Fayette was entertained in Natchez.

Travelling south on Highway 61, one reaches New Orleans, and going east again into Mississippi on Highway 90, comes to Pass Christian and Live Oak Cemetery, beautiful in winter with camellia blossoms. Here the D. A. R. have marked the grave of Mrs. Frances Parke Lewis Butler, great granddaughter of Martha Washington and grandniece of George Washington.

Further east on the gulf coast is old Biloxi, dating from 1699, the first settlement of the French in Mississippi. A granite boulder has been placed here by the D. A. R.

## Mission Santa Barbara

MILDRED BROOKE HOOVER

*State Chairman Preservation of Historic Spots and  
Past State Regent*

VISITORS to California seldom miss the opportunity to see Mission Santa Barbara on the hill in the northern part of the city of that name. Of all the missions built in the state by the Spanish padres, this one is the best preserved and is in constant use.

The ground was consecrated and the cross raised here December 4, 1786, anniversary of the feast of Saint Barbara. Construction began shortly. Intended for permanence, all the foundations were made of

stone cemented with mortar. The church was built of adobe but was soon demolished in favor of a larger one to accommodate the increasing number of Indian converts; three similar ones were thus built and replaced. In 1815, the fourth and present church was begun on the same site, not built of adobe but of six-foot cubes of sandstone. The roof was covered with tiles and crude bitumen was melted and laid for flooring. Beneath the nave of the church are the remains of Spanish notables, among them Governor Figueroa who died in 1833. The mission churchyard, shaded by trees and enclosed by high adobe walls, is the last resting place of several prominent persons as well as of some four thousand native converts. A grave of interest here is that of Juana Maria, an Indian woman unintentionally left on San Nicolas Island when all others of her people were brought to the mainland. She was rescued after eighteen years of solitude by Captain George Nidever, in 1853, and was buried here after her death the following year. Her grave is marked by the D. A. R.

Mission Creek, wandering down from the mountains to the sea, probably decided the fathers on the site for their headquarters. It passes to the rear of the buildings and formerly supplied water for all purposes. A dam, now largely silted up, was constructed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north and near it may be seen portions of the old aqueduct in the Blakesly Botanic Gardens, reached by following the Mission Canyon Road. A bronze tablet has been placed just above the dam by the D. A. R.

South two blocks from the mission the tourist reaches Santa Barbara Street which may be followed to the intersection of Canon Perdida Street. This is the spot where father Junipera Serra, clad in alb and stole, surrounded by kneeling soldiers, consecrated the ground for a presidio on April 21, 1782, four years previous to the founding of the mission. Only four of the presidio buildings are now standing but the old square is outlined by De la Guerra, Carillo, Anacapa and Garden streets. The southeasterly boundary has been marked by a boulder and tablet placed by the D. A. R.

Continuing down Santa Barbara Street



SANTA BARBARA MISSION, CALIFORNIA

to Cabrillo Boulevard, turn right one block to the intersection of State Street where, in the Palm Garden, is seen a bronze tablet that has been mounted on a granite boulder by the D. A. R. in honor of Cabrillo, the great discoverer of Pacific coast points. His death, the aftermath of an accident, occurred January 3, 1543, on San Miguel Island, just off this shore.

If time remains for further touring go to the corner of Milpas and Quinientos streets to see the aged sycamore tree used as a bearing point for vessels as early as 1800 and if plenty of time is available go up State Street to Micheltorena, left about two blocks to De la Vina, turn right and proceed fifteen miles out of town on State Highway 101. Signs to San Marcos Pass will direct the traveller seven miles off this highway and up into the hills, where a marker has been placed honoring John C. Fremont, his soldiers and his guide Foxon. This pass was used by them on December 26, 1846, to avoid ambush at Gaviota Pass when on their way to Santa Barbara which they took peaceably for the United States.

## Around Reno

ALICE B. ADDENBROOKE

*State Historian*

NEVADA, Battle-born State, the sixth largest in the Union but the least in population, has but one chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; that is, the Nevada Sagebrush Chapter of Reno, and to Reno we wend our way. U. S. Routes 40 and 50 enter the state from the east at Wendover. No. 40, the Victory Highway, follows the general course of the Pony Express; No. 50, the Lincoln Highway, turns south to Ely, thence through Eureka and Austin, old mining camps, replete with frontier history. They unite at Fernley, twenty-six miles east of Reno and come in as one.

If on the northern route, one may turn at Sparks to visit Pyramid Lake, explored and named by John C. Fremont and party in 1844. The whole lake, 40 miles in length, and surrounding country is now an Indian Reservation.

In Reno, the first stop will be at the University of Nevada, and the justly famous Mackay School of Mines. On the campus is a Norway spruce, given and dedicated by the Nevada Sagebrush Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., as its Washington Bicentennial offering. Going south, on the Virginia Street bridge in the center of town, is a bronze tablet placed by the same chapter, marking the site where the river was first forded and a toll bridge later erected.

Continuing out Virginia Street on the Bonanza Highway, State Route No. 3, for nine miles, a turn is made left onto State Route 17, going past "Dead Man's Point" over the Geiger Grade to Virginia City, the most famous mining camp of the entire nation. The almost incomprehensible wealth of the mines here did a great deal to sustain the Union during the troublesome days of the Civil War. Over \$700,000,000 worth of gold and silver was taken from the hills and as freely spent as it was easily found. Some of the old landmarks still remain and the camp has periodic "booms," but the glamour and glory and the population of 40,000 will never come back.

Leaving Virginia City we go down the canyon, through Gold Hill and Silver City, old mining towns, and through Dayton, second oldest town in the state. Traveling east on route 2-A, eight miles east of Dayton an old road turns off to the right and following it for six miles we come to the ruins of Fort Churchill. This old fort,



MARKER PLACED ON THE VIRGINIA STREET BRIDGE  
IN RENO, NEVADA

built of adobe brick, was once the headquarters of all military operations in Nevada. Now it stands, with roofs off and windows gone, in grim and silent ruin. Coming upon it unawares, in the desert, a strange thrill and wonderment possesses the very soul. Just to think that once regiments from the U. S. Army were quartered here; that it hummed and throbbed with the activities of frontier life; that it was the center of social life of the young state; that a constant stream of traffic, that would rival a busy thoroughfare of the present day, passed every hour of the twenty-four! Fort Churchill has recently been deeded in trust to the Nevada Sagebrush Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., by the state, and plans to restore at least a part of it are well under way. Some of the original window frames have been secured



RUINS OF FORT CHURCHILL, NEAR DAYTON, NEV.



for use in the restoration and some of the old furniture found and donated for a Fort Churchill museum. It will be the most extensive restorative work of historic nature attempted in the State of Nevada.

In returning we follow the same route as far as Dayton and then continue west on route 2-A to Carson City, the smallest capital city in the world. In the Capitol grounds is a grandchild of the Washington Elm, planted and dedicated by the D. A. R., now flourishing as a descendant of such sturdy stock should. Here and at Virginia City Mark Twain began his literary career and developed that spirit which placed him as America's foremost humorist. In "Roughing It" he describes the picturesque and romantic life he led at this period, and much of the nearby country. The house in Carson City where he lived with his brother, Orion Clements, first Territorial Secretary of Nevada, is fittingly marked and proudly shown to visitors. In the Carson cemetery is a small grave with the stone inscribed, "Jennie, Only Child of Orion and Mary E. Clements. Iowa 1854-Nevada 1865." She was Mark Twain's niece. Here also is the last resting place of Hank Monk, doughty stage driver. Once he was taking Horace Greeley over the Sierras to keep an appointment and traveling in a manner befitted to try the nerves of any traveller. Mr. Greeley, showing his nervousness, was admonished thus: "Keep your seat, Horace, I'll get you there on time." Formerly the picture of the driver was on the marble slab but some vandal has pried it out, leaving the empty space.

While in Carson City a short side trip leads a mile east to the State Prison, unique because it has no cold water. It is situated over one of a series of hot mineral springs, forming a thermal belt, crossing this section. Warm water, excepting a small amount of cold that is hauled in, is used for all purposes at the prison. Here, too, in the prison yard are found footprints of men and animals of prehistoric times, among them those of the giant ground sloth of the Pleistocene age.

Leaving Carson City we take Route 3 going north which leads past Bowers' Mansion built on the shores of Washoe Lake by Sandy Bowers in the days of the first

Virginia City "boom." It nestles against the hills and the swimming pool is fed by hot water which gushes out of the natural springs in the hillside. The Mansion was once the finest between St. Louis and San Francisco. A hundred thousand dollars worth of the bullion from his Virginia City mine was taken to Europe to be made into silverware, and from this the door knobs, hinges, and stair rods were made, some of which remain in the house. The sudden wealth of the uneducated miner and his equally uneducated but ambitious wife did them little good, and it vanished as quickly as it came. Penniless, they were buried on the barren hillside back of their mansion, but a more romantic story than theirs has seldom been heard.

Continuing to Reno we pass Steamboat Springs, famous hot springs having exceptional curative powers.

From Reno, Route 40, the trail the Donner Party took, leads west to Truckee and Donner Lake and on into California, and so we leave Nevada, "The Last Frontier of the West."

## Oregon's Memorial Cabin

MRS. MARK V. WEATHERFORD

*State Regent*

THE Pioneer Mothers' Memorial Log Cabin, with the latchstring hanging out, marks the end of the Oregon Trail. Erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Champoege, Oregon, this sturdy structure was dedicated as a monument and memorial to the Mothers of the West. It was erected upon the ground where the first American government was organized. It was here that Joe Meek and fifty-one others voted that the United States Government should be established and maintained, and fifty others voted that Great Britain should rule. It is in the midst of the Willamette Valley, the Mecca of those who crossed the plains.

It is made of native logs, fashioned after the style of the cabins first constructed by the settlers in the Oregon Country. Its unsawed walls and rafters and split shakes





PIONEER MOTHERS' MEMORIAL LOG CABIN MARKS THE END OF THE OREGON TRAIL

typify primitive conditions of pioneer times. Its spacious rooms suggest the hospitality of those historic days. Its rail fence, some of which were split in 1852, and its rain barrel near the front porch, create the pioneer atmosphere. Attracting one who enters this hospitable place is the massive fireplace, made of native stone, with iron kettle, Dutch oven and other reminders of pioneer times. The rooms are furnished with articles brought across the plains prior to 1859. Here is the oldest stove in Oregon. A spinning wheel; a four-poster; a table and mirror used by Phil Sheridan during his military service in Oregon; the first chair made in the Oregon Country, by Webley Hauxhurst, at Jason Lee Mission; and numerous other articles which once rendered service in the pioneer homes of this area, are found within the hospitable

walls of this typical pioneer cabin. In one part is the vault donated by a Daughter, Mrs. C. S. Jackson, the wife of a pioneer publisher. Here repose valuable historical documents and the records of the Daughters of the State of Oregon.

The cabin is reached from various roads to the west of the Pacific Highway, between Oregon City and Salem; and from the West Side Pacific Highway, through Newberg. The cabin is situated in the State Champoege Memorial Park which commemorates the foundation of government in Oregon. Giant oaks and firs produce a shade for the much used picnic grounds. The beautiful Willamette softly flowing by, adds its charm to the spot. Visiting Daughters are invited, when touring the State of Oregon, to seek this historic place and explore the cabin and its riches of pioneer relics.



# Florida State Capitol

LEE SAMPLE EBERT

*State Regent*

THE Capitol building at Tallahassee was first begun in 1839 or 1840. The following history is from the *Ninth and Tenth Annual Reports of the City of Tallahassee*, a book published by the City Commission in 1930:

"A log house was constructed in 1824 on the southeast corner of Capitol Square as a temporary capitol. The funds with which to build the permanent capitol were to be provided from the sale of lots in Tallahassee. Work on the first wing of a permanent capitol was begun in 1826. This attempt was abandoned two years later without much progress having been made. The work done on this first attempt was removed when a new contract for erection of a capitol was let in 1839; and the capitol was completed in 1845. Only two additions have been made since—in 1902 and in 1924."

The Legislature of 1901 made an appropriation of \$75,000 for the enlargement of the State Capitol and the work was completed the following year. In 1923 the Legislature made an appropriation of \$250,000 to further enlarge the Capitol. This second enlargement was completed in 1924.

"The style of architecture is Doric with liberties taken. The real Doric has fluted columns, ours are plain. The cornice also is not strictly Doric, but a combination of Doric and Tuscan. The committee in charge at time of alteration, for sentimental reasons, wanted the old front reproduced as near as possible, which was done. To have carried it out in strict Doric would have cost considerably more."

The Capitol as it stands is three stories in height. It is approximately 250 feet in length from north to south, and approximately 215 feet in width from east to west. The basement, or lower floor, contains the State Library; the inspection, the field notes, the publications division and the prison division of the Commissioner of Agriculture; the Internal Improvement Board offices; and a portion of the rooms of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The State Board of Administration office and one of the departments under the Secretary of State are on this floor.

On the second floor of the Capitol are the main offices of the Governor and the other elective State officials.

The third floor contains the chambers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Florida Legislature, and also the various legislative committee rooms. These latter are occupied, when the Legislature is not in session, by various departments, such as the State Purchasing Department, the State Conservation Department and the State Auditing Department.

The Florida State Capitol is one of the few brick state capitols of the country still remaining. It has very picturesque surroundings, and is shaded by live oaks, magnolias and torreyas trees. A splendid view of the surrounding country can be obtained from the dome of the Capitol.

Note: The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. F. C. Elliot, Engineer and Secretary of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, and of Mr. W. T. Cash, State Librarian.

# A Patriot of Bennington

ELIZABETH W. CLARKE SANDS

THE article "Old Bennington's Historic Church" by Milton J. Serbe, appearing in the February 1933 issue, was extremely interesting to me because an ancestor of mine was among that band, hardy in body and soul, that settled Bennington and established that church. I would add his name to those "noted names which bring echoes of a glorious era"; place him among the "legion which still holds Vermont's Sacred Acre."

Nathan Clark was born in 1718 in Norwich, Conn., the son of Isaac Clark and Miriam Tracy. He was the fourth generation of his line to breathe the air of American freedom, the "first settler" of his family having been Thomas Clark, sergeant, who came to Ipswich, Mass., in 1634. Nathan's grandfather and great-grandfather had married into the vigorous Colonial families of the Burnhams and the Cogswells. His mother was the descendant of Lieut. Thomas Tracy and Lieut. Thomas Griswold, both of whom were of service to Connecticut in the 1600's.

When Nathan was 23 he married Abigail Satterlee, among whose forebears, besides the Satterlees, were such loyal patriots as the Averys and the Chesboroughts.

In 1762, when Nathan was 44, Abigail, but two years younger—and they the parents of nine children, the youngest either an infant in arms or yet awaiting birth in the green hills of Vermont—this intrepid couple with their children joined the group that left Norwich for Bennington. As one history tells it, "Early in 1762, the minister at Newint, now a part of Norwich, and the whole congregation, nineteen souls, moved to Bennington, Vt."

Nathan Clark, from 1762 until his death in 1792, was a resident of Bennington, displaying "decided energy of character and a very respectable talent" in the affairs of those days so rich in adventure. His name with those of two of his sons is on the muster roll of the first company of militia organized October 24, 1764. "He was a leading man in the controversy

of the settlers with the New York land claimants, and his name appears in nearly all the public proceedings prior to the Revolution, generally as chairman of committees and conventions. He is said to have been a 'pen and ink' man and to have been the draughtsman of many of the published papers of those early days."

He was chairman of the Regiment of "Green Mountain Boys" organized in July, 1775. He was chairman of the Committee of Safety of Bennington in 1776, receiving highest commendation from General Gates, Commander of Ticonderoga, for the "substantial and efficient aid rendered in collecting and forwarding supplies for the army."

He was one of the committee of five (others being Mr. Ebenezer Hoisington, Capt. John Burnham, Mr. Jacob Burton and Col. Thomas Chittenden) appointed by the General Convention of 1777, when Vermont declared its independence and separation, "to prepare a draught for a declaration for a new and separate state." He was representative from Bennington in the first legislature held in the State (1778) and was the speaker of the first general assembly.

He had four sons in the Revolution, three of them in the Battle of Bennington—Nathan, Jr., who lost his life there, Elisha, and Isaac, who was afterwards known as "Old Rifle" and served as colonel in the War of 1812. The youngest son, Caleb, from whom I descend, was a lad in his teens throughout the entire conflict, but we find his name on the Rolls from 1778 to the close of the war—guarding frontiers, serving in militia, doing his "bit" for the Cause.

A little north of the old church in Bennington is the grave of Nathan Clark. On a plain slab is inscribed, "O Relentless Death. This stone is erected as a tribute of respect to Hon. Nathan Clark, Esq., who died on the 8th of April, 1792, in the 74th year of his age. His honors are beneath the sod, yet his memory lingers on."



ASSEMBLY ROOM OF FLORENCE DAVIS MEMORIAL CHAPTER HOUSE

## Chapter House as Memorial Gift

THE members of the Abigail Bartholomew Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Daytona Beach, Florida, were most delightfully surprised at the February, 1933, meeting by the announcement of the gift of a fine white stucco bungalow to be used as their chapter house. It was to be presented to the chapter by one of its members, Mrs. Laura Davis Worley of St. Louis, as a memorial to her sister, Florence Davis, recently deceased.

The house is large, well built, fully furnished, and well arranged for all chapter purposes. Further gifts of fine silver, china and antiques have been made by other generous members, making the home very complete and handsome.

It was officially opened on Wednesday, October 25th, with two receptions, with the State D. A. R. officers as guests of honor.

The evening affair was the official opening, to which the friends and city officials were invited; it was attended by representatives of all civic organizations, the ministry, press and leading citizens.

In the receiving line were Mrs. George W. Parker, Regent, Mrs. M. M. Ebert, of Lake Wales, State Regent, Mrs. R. E. Stevens, Past State Regent, Mrs. W. L. Ellis, Lake Wales, State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. E. Ranck, Cocoa, State Auditor, Mrs. R. C. Woodbury, Orlando, State Librarian, Mrs. R. J. Longstreet, former State Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Charles H. Clemmer, Recording Secretary.

Miss Margaret A. Chase is the resident hostess, and the home is always open to its members and visiting Daughters.



## Francis Vigo Chapter House

EDITH GETCHES WILLOUGHBY, *Regent, Francis Vigo Chapter, D. A. R.*

THE William Henry Harrison Mansion, in Vincennes, Indiana, was built in 1803 and 1804. After the acquisition of Louisiana Territory by the United States in 1803, and the act of Congress placing it under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Indiana Territory, there existed, at least in the mind of Governor Harrison, a necessity for a residence which would comport with the dignity and power of the governor of a country so extensive.

The house containing 26 rooms was built, of brick, the walls being twenty-eight inches thick. The floors and woodwork throughout were handmade from choice walnut timber, and put together with wooden pegs. The roof was of cypress clapboards, hand made.

In 1916 Francis Vigo Chapter acquired the Harrison Mansion, then in a very dilapidated condition, and repaired and practically restored it. Here the business of the Chapter is conducted, and all important meetings are held in what was the living room of the Harrisons, the large room to the right of the hall. One inside shutter has a bullet hole through it, made by the rifle of an ambushed Indian, who fired at Harrison as he was walking the



HALL AND STAIRS IN THE HARRISON MANSION

floor with his infant son. This son, John Scott Harrison, in after years became the father of Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States.

# Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter House

AGNES MCCULLOCH HANNA

*Librarian*

CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON Chapter was organized February 21, 1894, and was named for the wife of the President of the United States, Benjamin Harrison. The first movement for a chapter house was made in 1898, during the regency of Mrs. Albert Baker. A Loan Exhibit of Revolutionary pictures was held in the old Propylaeum, and \$62 of the money earned was voted to begin a fund for a chapter house, for the rapidly growing membership. From time to time other amounts were added as gifts or as money earned by special efforts. Twenty-five years after the first sum was set aside, a sufficient amount was in hand to purchase the building at 824 N. Pennsylvania Street, adjacent to the Central Public Library.

This was a red brick structure, built by the late Mrs. May Wright Sewell as the office and school building for her well-known girls' private school. Because of its convenient location and the possibility of renting the auditorium and smaller rooms to clubs and other organizations, it was selected after much consideration, and \$15,750 was paid on its price of \$28,000. The remainder was funded in mortgages and \$5000 was spent to put the property in excellent condition. It was voted to increase the dues in order to pay two dollars per member to liquidate the borrowed funds. Successive chapter house secretaries have seen to it that the house has been maintained in order and comfort.

The high quality of the tenants has been a source of pride to the chapter. The Gentlemen's Literary Club has been with us since we opened our house. This organization has furnished its rooms handsomely and has been a good friend to us. The Indianapolis Free Kindergarten occupies much of the second floor with offices and meeting rooms, appreciating what we have to offer.

Chapter meetings have been held once each month during the years of ownership in Darrach Hall, named for the regent, Mrs.



Eugene Darrach and her husband who helped in the business arrangements at the time of the purchase. Social meetings, informal and formal luncheons, musicals and card parties are some of the forms of entertainments held in the chapter house for the benefit of our members and their friends, in our convenient assembly hall on the first floor. Portrait bas-reliefs of Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Chapin Foster, the organizing regent, hang in the assembly hall. On the second floor is the reference library, a relic room where a very handsome satin brocade gown of Mrs. Harrison's is displayed, and a room where the board of management may meet. The office is on the first floor and a capable curator is to be found there at all times to answer questions and transact chapter business.

Each year finds a good part of the indebtedness wiped out through application of the \$2.00 fee from each member, and the money which is appropriated from the sum brought in by the advertising in our year book, and in other ways. The total debt is now very small.



# The Lucy Jackson Chapter House

EMILY FULLER JORDAN

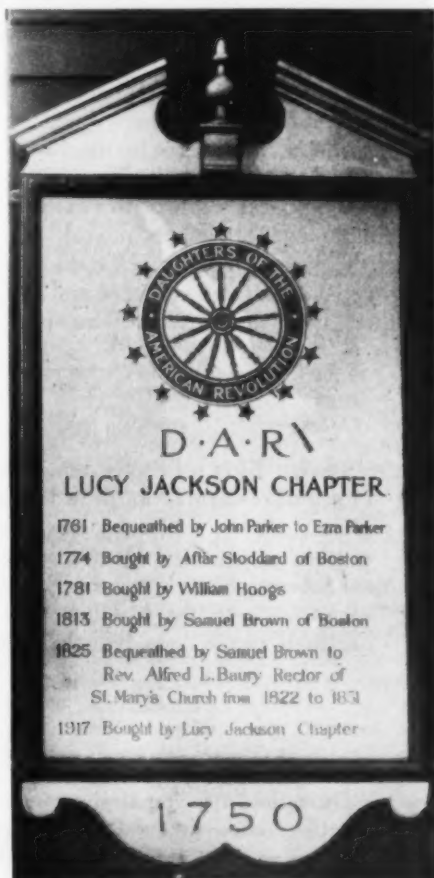
*Historian*

IN 1917 the Lucy Jackson Chapter at Newton, Massachusetts, had an opportunity to purchase a beautiful old house in Newton Lower Falls. The first part, that on the right side of the front door, was, we suppose, built in about 1750 and consisted, so records say, of two rooms and a "wash-room" with "lean-to" roof. Later, more was added, and about 1775 the other half was built exactly like the first part with its winding stairs. Some changes were made in stairs and windows early in 1800. Facing the north is the original front door with the iron bar.

A few years later we purchased the adjoining lot of land and now, through the generosity of one of our members, have a beautiful garden with shrubbery, bird bath, gazing bowl, and old garden seats which were found in the house. About five years ago, needing a large room in which to hold our meetings, we took down partitions between two rooms and a hall, and now have an auditorium seating about one hundred persons. We have a beautiful dining room with fire place, brick oven, and a fully equipped kitchen.

The house at one time was owned by Samuel Brown, a naval merchant, who had charge of fitting out the frigates. Many valuable papers relating to his work were found in the attic. Among them a list of the names of the carpenters employed upon the Constitution with their time and amount paid, bills signed by Paul Revere and Son, inventory of the Frigate Warren, bills for druggists' supplies for the "Sick

and Hurts of the Navy." Several of these papers we gave to the Museum in Continental Hall, some to an officer of the Constitution to be kept on the vessel, and others to the Nautical Museum of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to be held as the "Lucy Jackson Chapter D. A. R. Collection





THE LUCY JACKSON CHAPTER HOUSE AT NEWTON LOWER FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS

of Early U. S. Naval Documents." The Chapter has three flags: one, the gift of the War Mothers of the Chapter—which is flown on all patriotic days—the pole is a gift of two chapter members; the others, beautiful silk flags, the American flag and the chapter flag, given by a former regent and her mother for the auditorium. The house

has a very interesting collection of antiques. The trees in front of the grounds are sugar maples bought in 1823 at a cost of \$3.12 for twenty-five trees. It is open to visitors the first Thursday in the month, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. from October until May and every Thursday during June, July and August from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

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#### ATTENTION, CHAPTER OFFICIALS

PLEASE NOTE.—Chapter reports must be typewritten. They must not exceed three hundred words in length and they must be signed by a chapter officer. Do not send newspaper clippings. Please send only *shiny* prints of photographs. The Magazine cannot print any photographs in which the American Flag is incorrectly used. The flag code says "When used in connection with the unveiling of a statue or monument . . . the flag itself should never be used as the covering for the monument."

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#### ERRATUM

Owing to a typographical error in the article *The Connecticut Tercentenary Celebration* in the August Magazine, the name of Henry Baldwin is given on page 455. It should read Henry Barnard of Hartford, first United States Commissioner of Education.

## D. A. R. LIBRARY



### Book Reviews

KATHARINE CALVERT GOODWIN

**Epperson-Apperson.** "The Story of David Epperson and His Family of Albemarle County, Virginia." With supplementary notes on the Epperson family in America. Data gathered, verified, and published by Edna Epperson Brinkman. (219 East 3rd Street) Hinsdale, Illinois: 1933.

This is the epic of a great American family—the Eppersons of Albemarle County, Va., who answered the call of the West, and whose history forms one of the most fascinating chronicles of early pioneering. Its compilation could scarcely have fallen into more competent hands than those of Mrs. Brinkman, and the book should prove equally valuable to the Epperson and Apperson families. Her exhaustive and devoted research of twenty-five years has produced not only an important genealogy of the long line of Eppersons, but an interesting study of frontier life in the early republic. As historian of the Epperson Reunion Association of Illinois, she has travelled far and wide, searching through time-worn record, and covering the old Boone trail to verify the movements of her ancestors. Projecting herself completely into the past, this great-granddaughter of the heroic David Epperson, tells their story with a knowledge and understanding that cannot fail to find response in the reader.

David Epperson (Eperson, Apperson) of the third generation of Virginia Eppersons lived and died in Albemarle County. Marrying Hannah Thompson about 1753 he became the father of eight sons and five daughters, and "leaves on the records of Colonial Virginia the stamp of a noble family man." The Eppersons had a Revo-

lutionary record of which descendants may well be proud. David and seven of his sons, Robin, Franklin, Jonathan, David, James, William, and Thompson saw war service—Charles, the eighth son, being too young for enlistment until the end, when peace was declared just after he reached army headquarters. Hannah managed the plantation during the men's absence and years later with her youngest son "left a comfortable home and followed a yoke of oxen into the wilderness."

It was this youngest son, Charles, who made a home in five states, first Virginia, then Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and finally Illinois. He and his wife, Sarah Lamb Epperson, had eleven children, and detailed outlines are given of each member in chapters 3 to 15. Pedro Willis Epperson, fifth son of Charles, lived in Kentucky until 1828, then moved to Montgomery County, Indiana, and later to Knox County, Illinois. Others of the Epperson family had previously settled in Hawkins County, Tennessee, but in 1812 many of them moved on to Kentucky. The Ohio River really marks the dividing line of relatives who remained in the South from the family of Charles going North.

The arrangement of material is excellent. A sketch of each family precedes the chart of that family, each consecutive generation being studied from the first to the present. Other Epperson families of the third generation recorded herein are Peter, Ananias, Silas, two Johns, Richard, William, and Francis Epperson, including also John and Richard Apperson. Charts of the Epperson, Apperson, Weir, and Cox families are fully indexed, the allied families by name only. There is also a very extensive bibliography. The final chapter contains a

wealth of miscellaneous notes on the Eppersons and allied families. These are arranged alphabetically under the headings of states, then counties, and again subdivided by subject. For example, under Virginia, Albemarle County, data is grouped as Census, Deaths, Deeds, Marriages, Miscellaneous, Taxes. These references are extremely valuable, for the Eppersons "wrote their names into the records of war and of peace, records which are to be found in the courthouse of every county through which they passed, from Virginia to the West."

**Historical Directory of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Mississippi.** Compiled by Allie Everhart Miller (Mrs. E. B.). Address communications to Mrs. Ralph Bryan, West Point, Miss. Price \$4, plus postage.

As the title indicates, the above contains the names of all D. A. R. members in Mississippi. In addition, are included the names of all their proven Revolutionary ancestors; both lists are arranged alphabetically. The preface states, the object of this book is to stimulate interest in genealogical research, especially aiding Southern families in quest of their lineage.

**Memories of Jane A. Delano.** By Mary A. Clarke, R. N., 1934. Lakeside Publishing Co., 468 Fourth Avenue, New York. Price, \$1 (in fine white rag paper cover); \$1.75 (in white boards, blue linen back).

One of the highlights of the National Biennial Nursing Convention, held in Washington, D. C., last April, was the dedication of the Memorial to Jane A. Delano and the 296 nurses who died in the World War. An efficient nurse, a patriotic citizen, a noble woman, Miss Delano's life and achievements are most vividly portrayed in this small brochure of 70 pages, written by a classmate and close friend, Mary A. Clarke, R. N. Miss Delano and Miss Clarke were graduates of Bellevue Hospital, New York, and their friendship, begun in training school days, continued through the years that Miss Clarke was Miss Delano's

assistant in the organization of the Red Cross Nursing Service.

These "Memories," told in simple English, with painstaking account of detail, trace Miss Delano's life through the years at Bellevue as student nurse, her work in the Florida yellow fever epidemic, experience in mining camps in Arizona, private duty nursing, social service work among the New York poor, as Superintendent of Nurses at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, and later at Bellevue.

In 1910 Miss Delano was called to Washington to act as Chairman of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service. The long, hard years of work in organizing this service is perhaps the outstanding achievement of her full, successful life. Delightful reading, an inspiration to other women in her field, the book, which tells of the human as well as the professional side of this remarkable woman, should prove especially interesting at this time when all visitors to Washington will wish to see the Delano Memorial. It seems fitting that the memorial, surrounded on three sides by the American Red Cross Building, should look on Constitution Hall—for Miss Delano joined the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1915. "According to the lineage books of the society her father was Geo. W. Delano, her grandfather the Rev. Daniel Gerard Delano (a Baptist minister), and her great-grandfather Daniel Delano, who married Lydia Chesley, the daughter of John Chesley, a patriot in the New York troops 1778-79." Eight illustrations add to the interest of this book, which is printed on dull coated paper, and bound in white rag paper, or blue linen.

**Vital Historical Records of Jackson County, Missouri, 1826-1876.** Collected, compiled and published by the Kansas City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Kansas City, Mo. 1933-1934. Printed by The Lowell Press, Kansas City, Mo.

Publication of vital records of Jackson County, Missouri, by the Kansas City Chapter, D. A. R., in a concise volume of 478 pages, is a decidedly important contribution not alone to genealogists and descend-

ants of the county's early settlers, but to State history as well. It should prove an invaluable aid to those desiring to trace their families through Missouri and back to earlier forebears in the Original Colonies.

In the days when the rising West was rising with great rapidity, Jackson County was the starting point for missionaries, traders, etc., bound for the trails leading farther westward. Acquired by treaty with the Osage and Kausaw Indians in 1825, the county was organized the following year, December 15, 1826. Names, dates, and other data have been accurately copied from time-worn records not heretofore published, and great credit is due the efficient Committee on Publication and its capable Chairman, Mrs. Max A. Christopher, also Chapter Regent, and to whom this volume is dedicated.

The book is divided in three parts: early churches, family burying grounds and early cemeteries, and miscellany. Almost half of the book is devoted to churches, and these old-time records furnish much of the important history of Jackson County. The Baptists were the first to inaugurate religious work and the Six Mile Baptist Church (1825) was the oldest church organization in Missouri. Accounts of the Baptist churches are arranged chronologically. There is given the early Catholic Church history of Kansas City, and the baptism and birth records of the Catholic Congregation of Kansas River, recorded by missionary priests in 1834 and later. Part I comprises the work and records of the county's various religious denominations for the first fifty years, 1825-75, including, besides Baptist and Catholic churches, Christian (Disciples of Christ), Congregational, Episcopalian, Evangelical, Jewish, Latter Day Saints, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Presbyterian (Cumberland), and Unitarian.

In the beginning, no cemeteries existed in Jackson County, each farm having a family burying section which Time has long since obliterated. In the case of the Keeney family burying ground, however, inscriptions were copied by a descendant from old stones piled up on the edge of a cornfield. The cemeteries are listed alphabetically in the nine townships of Fort

Osage, Blue, Kaw, Sni-A-Bar, Washington, Van Buren, Prairie, Westport, and Brook-  
ing. Westport and Blue Hills Landings, by the way, were the early docking places for shipping on the Missouri River. In the longer cemetery lists, no death after 1875 was copied unless the birth date was before 1850, except where stones showed signs of imminent illegibility. As one example of unflagging research on the part of the compilers, the records of deaths in the vault of St. Mary's Cemetery, Kansas City, were translated from their Latin originals.

Part III is valuable miscellaneous material, containing incidents and narratives of historic interest from which may be gathered a true picture of community life in those far-off turbulent days of Western development. In this section is a list of marked graves of Soldiers of the American Revolution, Real Daughters, and Daughters of Revolutionary Soldiers. An index of family names completes this work of surpassing merit, compiled for the "intended purpose of preserving for future generations the names of pioneers of Jackson County, Missouri, which but for this research might have been lost."

**The Handbook of American Genealogy. Volume II. 1934. Edited by Frederick Adams Virkus, F. I. A. G. The Institute of American Genealogy, 440 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Price, \$6.**

In 1932 appeared the first volume of *The Handbook of American Genealogy*, which was described in this magazine \* as "a remarkable reference guide" and its publication "an event of real importance." That this was no over-statement has been definitely proven from reports of its extensive use by genealogists and record searchers throughout the country.

With the publishing of Volume II we now have the Institute's most up-to-date collection and correlation of clearing-house data. Within the confines of a convenient reference book are almost unlimited sources for information. Without doubt, it is one of the most complete and extensive aids to this type of research ever made available.



# GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16th St. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

To contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written on typewriter. Do not use pencil.
  2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
  3. All queries must be short and to the point.
  4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
  5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
- All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.
- Letters to the Genealogical Editor will be answered through the Magazine only.

## ANSWERS

14184. RICHARDS.—Henry Richards of Fairfax Co. Va. b. 1769 d. in Nashville, Tenn. 1847. He was the son of James Richards of Fairfax Co. whose will was dated 1811 & prob. in that county 1815, naming sons Henry, William, Sampson, John, Wesley & daus. Sarah Nancy & Penelope; also son-in-law Daniel Mills. Execs: sons Henry & Wm. Richards. The will of Jemimah Lay, prob. in Fairfax 1807, names son Marmaduke Lay (Leigh) & dau. Alithia who mar. Rob't Williams of Ky. Jemimah was the dau. of Joseph Cockerill of Fairfax Co. whose will was prob. 1795, naming among other chil. dau. Jemimah Lay & gr. daus. Allay & Jemimah Lay. One of Joseph Cockerill's sons, viz: Sampson predeceased his father, leaving wife Anne who aft. Sampson's death mar. Henry Richards. From various data collected, it would seem that James Richards was a son of Wm. Byrd Richards of King & Queen Co. & later of Caroline, whose will was probated in Caroline Co. 1771 & rec. in one of the missing Will Books of that County. Have data taken from court records of Fairfax, Fauquier, Caroline, King William, Stafford, King George, Spottsylvania, & Loudoun where the Richards family are to be found & would be happy to exchange notes.—*J. Emerson Miller, 1216 First St., Louisville, Kentucky.*

1528L. YOUNG.—Pieter Young, Jr. b. abt. 1718 d. 1791. He mar. 1st Maregtje Slod or Slote 1744, had chil. Maria bp. 3

June 1745 & Lysabeth bp. 4 Dec. 1748. He mar. 2nd Elizabeth Van Duyne abt. 1752. Their chil. were Catrina b. 17 Oct. 1753, Harte b. 1 Jan. 1756, Hendrick b. 16 Apr. 1757, Eva b. 7 Apr. 1759, Jacobus b. 1761 who mar. 1st Tryntje Doremus & 2nd Catrina Mandeville; Abraham b. 1763 mar. Nancy Strong, Cornelius b. 1765 d. 30 Aug. 1827 mar. Elizabeth Mandeville 1788/9. She was b. 15 Apr. 1769 & d. 8 July 1846; Margaretta Young bp. 20 Feb. 1766. Pieter Young mar. 3rd Sarah — & had chil. Annatye bp. 30 Mch. 1776 who died & Annatye bp. 12 Nov. 1778. These recs. are from the "Early Settlements & Settlers of Pompton, Pequannoc & Pompton Plains" by Rev. Garret C. Schenck in N. J. Historical Society. It would seem that Pieter was a Tory. Cornelius was not old enough to go against his father's wishes & there seems to be no rec. of his having served in the Rev. He & his wife Eliz. Mandeville Young are buried in the Oak Ridge N. J. Church Yard. Will be glad to correspond.—*Miss Jessie Foote, 79 S. 11th St., Newark, N. J.*

15228. PYLE.—Byrd Bluford Pyle b. in Christian Co. Ky. mar. 18 Dec. 1827 in Howard Co. Mo. Savella Pemberton. He had a bro. Jehu who mar. 1812 Eliz. a sis. of Susannah Cannon who mar. Wm. H. Brooks of Christian Co. Ky. Will be glad to corres. & would also like to know the parentage of Byrd Bluford Pyles.—*Mrs. Stella Anthony Thompson, 11 Kuhlman Ct., Columbia, Mo.*



15184. **HITE-BUCKLES.**—The family of Robert Buckles Sr. settled nr. Shepherds-town & remained there. Would like to corres.—*Nancy M. Poeter, 1168 S. Grove St., Irvington, N. J.*

15208. **COMEGYS-JOPSON.**—Have printed edition of family genealogy & would like to corres. for further information.—*Miss Nancy M. Poeter, 1168 S. Grove St., Irvington, N. J.*

15204. **SWETT.**—Joseph Swett (Stephen, Benjamin, John) was b. in Newbury, Mass. 7 June 1701, mar. & Mch. 1737, Anna, dau. of Abraham & Sarah (Dorman) Jewett of Rowley, Mass. who was b. 23 Dec. 1705. He d. in Byfield (Rowley) 29 Apr. 1753 & his wid. mar. 11 July 1758 Israel Clark of Ipswich & d. 26 Mch. 1788. Israel was the son of Abraham Clark bp. 15 July 1742 & mar. Sarah Poor. Ref: Newbury Vital Recs. p. 500 etc. & Sweet Genealogy by John Swett, p. 23. Gen. gives Abraham's bp. as 15 & V. R. as 25 of July. Daniel son of Abraham was b. 2 Nov. 1772. Haverhill Mass. V. R. p. 292.

(a) **LUNT.**—Elias Hunt of Newburyport mar. Betty Lunt 28 Sept. 1783; Newbury V. R. p. 244. Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew & Jean Hunt was b. 2 Mch. 1761. Elias Hunt d. 20 Apr. 1820 aged 73 yrs. Newbury V. R. p. 619. Elias Hunt's chil. were born in Newburyport. Sarah b. Jan. 1789 mar. Daniel Swett, Int. 6 May 1825. Newburyport V. R. p. 242. This Daniel is gr'son of Abraham.—*Mrs. Gladys R. McPherson, 6726 Honore St., Chicago, Ill.*

15134. **MARSHALL.**—Collins' History of Kentucky p. 372-374, says: Gen. Humphrey Marshall graduated at West Point June 1832. He was b. in Va. son of John Marshall & his wife Jane Quisenberry. He mar. Mary Ann (Polly) dau. of Col. Thomas Marshall (3rd Va. Reg't during Rev.) & his wife Fanny Keith. They came to Ky. in 1785 where Col. Marshall died at his home in Woodford Co. July 1803. Mary Ann was a sister of Justice John Marshall.—*Mrs. J. E. Finch, Malvern, Ark.*

15207. **WRIGHT.**—Rachel Wright mar. Levi, son of Samuel Dean. This fam. lived in Cumberland Co. Pa. Rachel Wright's mother was a White, desc. of Peregrine White of the *Mayflower*. Would like to corres. in regard to the paternal ances. of

Rachel Wright.—*Mrs. Florence Dean Post, 303rd St. North, St. Petersburg, Florida.*

15021. **PRIEST.**—Degory Priest landed at Plymouth, Mass. 1620 & died 1 Jan. 1621. His wife & chil. came later. His chil. were Mary who mar. 1630 Phineas Pratt; Sarah who mar. John Coombs & had chil.: Francis who mar. 1st Deborah Morton & 2nd Mary (Barker) Pratt. Ref: Mayflower Desc. & Their Marriages. The following is taken from the Pratt History: Phineas was the son of Rev. Henry Pratt, a Non-Conformist English clergyman. He was b. in Eng. & aft. coming to America he mar. 1630 Mary, dau. of Degory & Mary (Allerton) Priest. He d. 19 Apr. 1680. His age as given on his tombstone was 90 yrs. His wife survived him 9 yrs. Their chil. were John, Samuel who mar. Mary — & was slain in "Pawtucket fight" 26 Mch. 1676; Daniel, Peter who d. bef. 1738; Joseph mar. 12 Feb. 1674/5 Dorcas Folger & he d. 24 Dec. 1712 at Charlestown, Mass.; Aaron b. abt. 1654 mar. 1st Sarah Pratt who d. 22 July 1706 & he mar. 2nd Sarah Cummings 4 Sept. 1707 who d. 25 Dec. 1752. Aaron d. 23 Feb. 1735; Mary prob. mar. John Swan 1 Mch. 1656 & d. 11 Feb. 1702/3; Mercy mar. — Perry. From various sources we learn that Degory Priest died in the "general Sickness" supposed to have been scurvy. He was a Signer of the Mayflower Compact. He mar. the wid. Sarah Vincent, sis. of Capt. Isaac Allerton (some recs. give her name as Mary). She mar. 3rd Godbert Godbertson & came with husband & chil. to Amer. Godbertson is generally given as "Cuthbert Cuthbertson." He & Sarah d. 1633.—*Mrs. Caroline Argetsinger, 2310 Harriet Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.*

15144. Simpson County, Kentucky was not formed till 1819 & then partly from Logan. The Simpson Co. Court House burned some yrs. ago & not an old rec. was saved. The following notes were collected from Logan Co.: William Howard mar. 29 Aug. 1808 Elizaveth Brown. David Howard mar. 15 Mch. 1802 Susannah Halsey. Elihue Howard mar. 25 July 1797 Anna Bridges. Amos West mar. 24 Apr. 1819 Betsy Washburn. John West mar. 7 Jan. 1814 Levina Howard. James West mar. 9 Feb. 1808 Susannah Morgan. Amos West mar. 18 Apr. 1808 Ann Thompson. James

West mar. 30 Sept. 1807 Mourner Howard. James West died intestate, Inventory shown Will Book A, page 137, 17 Feb. 1810. Amos West died leaving will dated 1819 prob. June 1819, naming wife Ann & referred to her as "present wife," names also number of chil. including married daus. & sons including son James West. John Howard executes many deeds in Logan Co. In one he deeds land Oct. 1797 to his sons Steven & John Howard, Jr. for love & affection. James Howard says in deed that he is being sued in Charlotte Co. Va. for land & appoints an attorney in 1800. James & John Howard both get land grants early. Perhaps further search in Logan Co. court recs. would give infor. of the Howard & West families.—*Miss Hattie M. Scott, 402 Shelby St., Frankfort, Ky.*

15261 (b). WALROD.—Nicholas Walrod b. prob. at Palatine, N. Y. 1757 died Camillus, Onondaga Co. N. Y. 1835, mar. Anna Barbara Schultz. Their chil. were Maria b. 18 July 1772, Margreta b. 1 Jan. 1775; Catharina b. 28 Jan 1778, Anna b. 8 Feb. 1780, Rachel b. 6 Apr. 1782, Johannes b. 11 Sept. 1783, Abraham b. 21 Apr. 1790, Nicholas b. 1792, George b. 2 June 1796. Johannes (John) Walrod b. 11 Sept. 1783 died Welton, Clinton Co. Iowa 9 April 1856, married 1806 Lea Bradt, who was b. 28 March 1785 died 1840 Welton, Iowa. Their chil. were: Lucea b. 11 Nov. 1807, David b. 29 March 1809, Nicholas b. 1811, Henry b. 14 Aug. 1813, Lucinda b. 18 Sept. 1817, Abraham b. 8 Oct. 1815, John b. 1819, William b. 3 Aug. 1821, Celinda b. 16 Aug. 1823, Phylinda b. 17 Sept. 1828 who mar. Ira Lepper. The above Nicholas Walrod is listed as an Ensign in Klock's Reg't in "New York in The Revolution." John Walrod served in the War of 1812. Will be glad to correspond.—*Mrs. Carolyn B. Thomas, 227 Stewart Ave., Waukegan, Ill.*

15263. BRADFORD.—Hinman's Puritan Settlers of Connecticut gives the following: The 1st wife of James Bradford died & he mar. 2nd 7 Dec. 1724, Susannah, dau. of Samuel Adams. Their chil. were: Anna bp. 1726 mar. Ebenezer Cleveland; Mary bp. 1729 mar. Joseph Woodward; James bp. 1733. Earlier in the same article is stated: "Thomas Bradford, son of Maj. Wm.

Bradford, of Plymouth, was of Norwich as early as 1678 & shared in the estate of his uncle John Bradford, dec'd & heired most of his land etc. Wm. remained in Norwich until 1691 when he sold his property & removed to Canterbury where he died 1708. 1720 James Bradford "cordwainer" purchased 300 a. of land of Edward Raynsford & 18 acres of Henry Adams in Canterbury. James Bradford & his wife owned the Covenant in 1713 & had a son bapt. at Canterbury the same day. The chil. of James & Edith rec. at Canterbury were Thomas b. 1712 mar. 1733 Eunice Adams; John b. 1715; Jerusha b. 27 June 1716 mar. Jonathan Pellet; Wm. b. 1 July 1718; Sarah b. 27 Aug. 1720 mar. Joseph Adams. From other sources it has been learned that James Bradford was a son of Thomas, grson of Major Wm.; gr.grson of Gov. Bradford. As your infor. is rather indefinite you might get more accurate recs. by writing to the State Librarian, Hartford, Conn., or to the Town Clerk at Canterbury. The old recs. there are quite complete & well preserved. The State Library has a copy of most of the Vital Records.—*Miss Bessie Spencer, Homeopathic Hospital, West Chester, Penna.*

15150. ORMSBY.—The following may be of interest: Amos Ormsby b. abt. 1750 was 69 in 1820. Applied for Pension 1818. In 1820 his wife was living aged 66 & they lived with their son (not named) at Herkimer, Herkimer Co. N. Y. Service 7 yrs. Enlisted as soldier at Wyoming Pa. Capt. Samuel Ransom's Co., Col. John Durkee's Reg't, Conn. Continental Line. Discharged at West Point at the close of the War. Enlisted Sept. 1776. At time of discharge was under Capt. Betts & Col. Zebulon Butler. Pension allowed commencing 13 Apr. 1818. John Franklin of Athens, Bradford Co. Pa. was witness. He bought the Land Notes with which Ormsby was paid, & sold them for him. Elisha Satterlee also of Bradford Co. testified to Ormsby's service. Amos Ormsby mar. Lucy Franklin of Canaan, Ct. 1775. The birth of the son Almon is on Canaan Town Recs. 1788. Lucy Franklin, dau. of John Franklin Sr. & Kezia Pierce was b. 13 May 1754. She was a sis. of John Franklin of Wyoming, Capt. in 1778 & aft. Colonel in Militia. Died at Athens.

Have a list of the ten chil. of John Franklin, Sr. Kezia can be traced to the Pierce Fam. of Boston. John Franklin Sr. b. 1716 prob. came from L. I. (he cannot be connected with Benjamin Franklin). Has no Rev. service as he resigned from the militia 1768. John Franklin Sr. named his oldest son John. His youngest Silas remained on the homestead at Canaan. John Sr. d. 1800 & his wife in 1804.—*Mrs. Wm. H. Lewin, 36 Everett St., New Britain, Conn.*

15230. **WILLIAMS.**—Have data on the earliest emigrant of your Williams fam. & cut of the coat-of-arms with sketch of the family in Eng. & Wales. The emigrant came to Culpeper Co. Va. at an early date & died there. His grandson was Major in Rev. War & in the War of 1812. Will be glad to hear from you.—*Mrs. Chas. E. Davis, Smithfield, Va.*

15216. **BLACKBURN.**—Richard Blackburn b. Rippon, Yorkshire, Eng. 1705 mar. Mary Watts, of same fam. as Dr. Isaac Watts, the hymnologist. He came to America & built his home abt. 1730 in Prince Wm. Co. Va. & named it Rippon Lodge aft. the old cathedral city, West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. Son Thomas b. at Rippon Lodge 1740 mar. Christian Scott. (Copy of her Will dated 5 Jan. 1815 is in the Court House at Alexandria, Va. Son Edward Blackburn who mar. 1757 Margaret Harrison, this is recorded in Overwharton Parish Register of Aquia Church, Stafford Co. Va. (Boogher) also in Hayden's Genealogies p. 513. Refs: Minutes of Vestry of Truro Parish 26 Mch. 1733; Recs., Wills, deeds, etc. Manassas Ct. House Pr. Wm. Co. Va.; Va. Hist. Mag. vol. 15; Am. Reg. 1, 1807; Henning's Statutes vol. 3 p. 494, 627; Forces Arch. vol 1, p. 1034; Meade's Old Churches, vol. 2 p. 236. Would be glad to corres.—*Mrs. Vinnetta Wells Ranke, 710 14th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.*

15224. **TOLLE-DEBELL.**—Have considerable data on these fams. gathered from many states & counties, will be glad to corres. with desc. who are interested.—*Mrs. A. W. Johnson, 19 Richmond Ave., Lexington, Ky.*

15223 (a) **KENNEDY.**—From Kennedy's History of the Descendants of William Kennedy & his wife Mary or Marian Henderson, Philadelphia 1831: William Ken-

nedy of Bucks Co. Pa. born Londerry, Irel 1695 mar. Mary (Marian) dau. of — Henderson; died Bucks Co. 1777 & buried there. He emig. from Ireland to Bucks Co. 1730. His 2nd son James Kennedy of Lancaster Co. Pa. b. Bucks Co. 1730 mar. 1st 1761 Jane, only dau. of John Maxwell; mar. 2nd Jane, dau. of — Macaully (no issue by 2nd wife); died Oct. 1799 buried at Pequea, Lanc. Co. Jane (Maxwell) Kennedy was b. 1743 & d. 7 Sept. 1784 & is buried in Bucks Co. From Maxwell's "The Maxwell Family," Easton Pa. 1895: John Maxwell of Greenwich Twp. Sussex (now Warren) Co. N. J. b. 1701 mar. Ann, dau. of —; died 19 Aug. 1786 bur. in the graveyard of 1st Presbyterian Church, Greenwich Twp. (He emig. from Co. Tyrone, Ire. to Greenwich Twp. abt. 1747.) Ann — Maxwell was b. 1712 & d. 15 May 1790 & is buried beside her husband. His only dau. Jane Maxwell was b. 1743 mar. 1761 James Kennedy & d. 7 Sept. 1784.—*F. G. Ormsby, 231 Spring Garden St., Easton, Penna.*

## QUERIES

15309. **CLAWSON.**—Wanted parentage of Elizabeth Clawson who mar. Dr. Wm. Young. She d. 1836 & he d. 1797. Their son John Young mar. Sarah Coddington. Wanted all infor. possible of this Clawson Family of Woodbridge, N. J.—*M. G. R. A.*

15310. **BROWN.**—Wanted christian name & all infor. possible of—Brown who was in Cummington, Mass. bef. 1800. His wife was a dau. of Orlando Adams. Their dau. Abigail b. 1775 mar. 1st—Hill & 2nd—Harding in N. Y. State. Wanted also parentage, fam. data, dates etc. of Orlando Adams. Was he the father of Reuben Adams Sr. who was in N. Y. State from Mass. in 1796?—*A. E.*

15311. **CHARLTON-PHILLIPS-MADDUX-HARRISON.**—Wanted parentage of the following: 1st of James Daniel Charlton b. in Va. abt. 1800 who removed to Tenn. 2nd of Nancy Phillips, half-sister of Maj. Wm. Phillips who mar. 1820 in Tenn. James Daniel Charlton. 3rd of Thomas Maddux b. 1777 in Va. mar. in Ga. Mary (Polly) dau. of Capt. David Neal. 4th of George Washington Harrison b. in Va. removed

at an early age to New Orleans, La. where he mar. abt. 1800 Elizabeth Willingham.—*G. G. H.*

15312. ALLEN.—Wanted parentage of Margaret Allen b. 26 Sept. 1758 mar. 1780 Edward Vail of Danby, Vermont. She d. 29 Oct. 1834. Edward was the son of Micah Vail of the "Green Mountain Boys."

(a) HANCHETT.—Wanted Rev. rec. of Zaccheus Hanchett of Suffield, Conn. b. 5 Sept. 1738 d. 1796 mar. Chloe Purchase 11 June 1761.—*M. H. B.*

15313. NEWBERRY-TAYLOR. — Wanted parentage of Henry Newberry who mar. the widow Hannah Taylor abt. 1798 in Frankfort, Ky. He removed to Madison Co., Mo. 1822. Wanted also maiden name & parentage of Hannah Taylor, widow, who mar. Henry Newberry & d. 1825 Frankfort, Ky. She had dau. Sarah Middleton Taylor who mar. 1814 John Dillard Cook in Scott Co. Ky.

(a) COSBY.—Wanted parentage of Geo. D. Cosby who d. 1861 nr. Nashville, Tenn. mar. Anne Eliz. Styles. Have much Cosby data. Will be glad to exchange.—*S. A. T.*

15314. HAMILTON-HANSEN-MEANS. —Wanted places & dates of b. & mar. of James Hamilton b. in the Island of Nevis, W. I. went to Ga. abt. 1767 & mar. Catherine Hansen. Their dau. Margaret, called Peggy, went to Ky. when 4 yrs. old, to the same neighborhood as the Boones & Calloways. Was there when the daus. of Richard Calloway were kidnapped by the Indians. Her father James Hamilton was an officer in the Ga. Troops & d. in service. From what county of Ga. did he enlist? Wanted the dates of this Peggy who mar. in Ky. Wm. Means who was b. in Va. & was first sheriff of Christian Co. Ky. & who d. 1853.

(a) CALLOWAY-WRIGHT. — Wanted maiden of Sarah—who mar. James b. 1720 in Caroline Co., Va., supposed to have been the youngest son of Joseph Calloway. Their son Edmund b. 1764 d. 1818/21 mar. in Bourbon Co., Ky., Athaliah Wright. Wanted her parentage, also her dates of b. & d. They were mar. 2 April, 1798.

(b) MORRIS-HARNED. — Wanted parentage of Reese Morris b. 1812 mar. Jane Harned. Wanted her parentage also. Reese Morris went to the Himalaya Dist.

of India 1838, was in India 30 years as a Presbyterian Missionary. Died in N. J. aged 71 yrs. His dau. Sarah Jane b. abt. 1846 mar. in Presbyterian Church in Camden, N. J., a Mr. Brooks.—*C. S. P.*

15315. WARREN-TALBOT. — Wanted ances of Philip Warren. Dorchester, Mass. Register has the following. Philip Warren mar. 30 Apr., 1807, Gratis Talbot; Lucy Warren mar., 1813, John Bicknell; Oliver Warren mar., 1819, Fanny Baker; Olive Warren mar., 1822, Oliver Blackman; Mary Warren mar., 1822, Joseph Everett, Oliver Warren died, 1821, aged 59 yrs.; Peter Warren died, 1826. Gratis was the dau. of David & Mehitabel Capen Talbot. Philip & Gratis Warren had son David Talbot & gr. dau. Lucy Ann Bicknell Warren. Was Philip a son of Peter?

(a) TOOMER.—Wanted Rev. rec. of Henry Toomer & Isaac his son of St. Andrew's Parish, S. C. Henry was the son of Joshua & Mary Bonneau Toomer. He had two other sons in the Rev. War Joshua & Anthony. Wanted all infor possible of this family.—*A. W. S.*

15316. DALE.—Wanted parentage with Rev. rec. in line of John Henry, Mary, Margaret, Martha, Elizabeth & Leah Dale. John Henry mar., 1833, in Claiborne Co., Miss. Elizabeth Ann Hall of Ohio (Census of 1880 states he was b. in Tenn., his father was b. in Del. & his mother in Md.) Mary (Polly) mar., 1817, as his 2nd wife, David Russell & had daus. Lucinda b. 1818, Polly b. 1821 & Rosannah b. 1822. Mary d. 1823. David's 1st wife was Polly Moore b. 1785, d. 1816. She is interred in Greenwood Cemetery, Columbia, Tenn.; Margaret mar. — Robinson; Martha mar. Evan Griffith, Claiborne Co., Miss., 1826. He was the guardian of the daus. of David & Mary Russell & came with them from Tenn to Yazoo Co., Miss. & then to Claiborne Co.; Elizabeth Dale mar. Charles Ritchie. Claiborne Co., 1825, has no further trace of them, supposed to have gone to Fla.; Leah Dale unmar. lived with the Griffiths. All except Mary are on rec. in & around Claiborne Co. from 1825 on. Middle Tenn. (maybe Duck River section) where John Henry was born. Wanted any infor. of these families.—*C. G. K.*

15317. LEWIS.—Wanted parentage & names of chil. of Thomas Lewis of Va., also parentage of John Lewis, prob. of Augusta Co., Va., who mar. Margaret Thompson.—*J. H. K.*

15318.—Wanted parentage of John King & also of his wife, Isabella, of Augusta Co., Va. John's Will dated 1798, was prob. 26 March, 1804. His chil. were John, Wm., Margaret, Charity, a dau. who mar. Wm. Anderson, Isabel who mar. 10 July, 1776, James Anderson, Mary or Polly who mar. 28 Apr., 1790 or 1798, Ezekiel Cooper. Wanted all infor possible of this family.—*E. H. McC.*

15319. MORGAN.—Wanted ances. of Maria Morgan of Va., who mar. Garland Harvey Withers. She is of the Daniel Morgan Rev. line & is of the branch which removed to Ky. She is buried in Danville, Ky.

(a) ROBINSON.—Wanted parentage of Rebecca Robinson b. 21 June, 1742, & d. 14 Dec., 1819, mar., 1761, Capt. Nathaniel Horton, Jr., in either Chester or Morristown, N. J.—*E. B. G.*

15304. VAN DEUSEN.—Wanted maiden name of wife of Thomas Van Deusen, son of Abraham and Antie Coek Van Deusen, bapt. Feb. 25, 1739 at Dutch Reformed Church, New Brunswick, N. J. He d. near Freehold, N. J. 1808. In his Will dated Oct. 5, 1808 and prob. Dec. 23, 1808 his wife's name is given as Elizabeth. Would like to corres. with anyone having data of this family.—*L. A. S.*

15305. PINSON.—Wanted parentage and Rev. rec. of Katherine Pinson b. 1802 on Saluda River, near Ninety Six, S. C. Her bros. were Thomas and James Pinson. Thomas had a dau. Lucy who graduated from Spartenburg College, S. C., and mar. — Sheppard. Katherine Pinson's chil. were: Gallie Owens b. Sept. 1, 1827, d. Jan. 19, 1919; twins Lucy and Susie Owens; John Owens who had son Dr. John Owens of Greenwood, S. C.—*O. J. T.*

15306. EVANS.—Wanted parentage of John Evans, early settler of Nicholas Co., Ky. where in 1801 he mar. Margaret, dau.

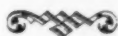
of Alexander Caldwell, a Rev. sol. He was volunteer in War of 1812, and later moved with his family, except son Joseph, to Boon Co., Ind. Was a desc. of David Evans who lived in Loudoun Co., Va. bef. Rev., and who moved to Washington Co., Pa. abt. 1785, where land was surveyed to him on middle branch of Ten Mile Creek in Amwell Township, adjoining that of Col. Daniel McFarland. David Evans had 12 chil., his sons being: Abraham b. 1754, Basmath b. 1756, Joseph b. 1757, Cabel b. 1759, Nathan b. 1762, John b. 1765, David b. 1772 and Washington b. 1775.—*A. L. H.*

15307. HURD.—Wanted parentage and ances. with Rev. rec. of Hiram Hurd b. Dec. 25, 1799, near Canandaigua, N. Y. (Ontario Co.), who mar. Lucy Webster 1819 and d. June 4, 1877 at Clyde, Ohio. His mother's name was — Merchant and his bros. were: Wm., Orin, Asa, Philip, John and his sis. were: Alvira, Miranda and Cynith Jane.

(a) CURTIS.—Wanted ances. with Rev. rec. of Benjamin Curtis b. 1798 who mar. Sarah Cleaveland 1820 at Clyde, Ohio, and d. Nov. 10, 1832 at Clyde, Ohio. His father, Benj. d. Sept. 27, 1825, and his gr. father Samuel d. 1802. His great gr. father was named Steven Curtis.

(b) ROTHROCK.—Wanted ances. with Rev. rec. of Zacharias Rothrock b. March 29, 1763, d. Jan. 29, 1834 who mar. 1st Catherine — and 2nd Elizabeth —, and prob. lived in Mifflin Co., Pa.—*E. P. R.*

15308. TRIPP.—Wanted ances. and Rev. rec. of father of Anne Tripp b. Feb. 12, 1752, d. Jan. 21, 1828 who mar. Jan. 7, 1776 John Christy b. Sept. 29, 1755, d. March 19, 1833, son of Dennis and Cornelia (Stewart) Christy. He was resident of Dutchess Co., N. Y. Their chil. were: Benjamin who mar. Esther Hall; Margaret who mar. Joseph Lockwood; Richard who mar. Margaret Rogers; Sarah who mar. David Corwin; Leonard who mar. Ruth Hall; John who mar. Martha Townsend; William who mar. Margaret Brownell; and Anne who mar. Robert Ingraham.—*E. M. C.*





# Records from the "Family Register" West Branch Monthly Meeting

*Miami County, Ohio*

*Copied by LINDSAY M. BRIEN*

*(Continued from September Magazine)*

Nancy Davis, b. 3-3 mo. 1813; died young.  
Allen Davis, b. 16-9 mo. 1815; d. 5-7 mo. 1893.  
Mary Davis (Curtis), b. 28-8 mo. 1817.

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John Pearson, Newberry District, S. Car.  
Ruth, his wife (now Jones), dau. of Isaac Hollingsworth.  
Keziah Pearson, b. 11-5 mo. 1801.  
Isaac Pearson, b. 22-10 mo. 1803.  
Benjamin Pearson, b. 26-6 mo. 1806.  
Margaret Pearson, b. 7-5 mo. 1809.  
John Pearson, b. 26-12 mo. 1811.

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John Jones, son of Samuel Jones.

Sarah, his wife.

Amelia Jones (Jones), b. 9-11 mo. 1808; d. 27-7 mo. 1887, Grant Co., Ind.  
Mary Jones (Stubbs), b. 15-4 mo. 1810; d. 28-3 mo. 1895.  
Deborah Jones (Mote), b. 16-3 mo. 1812.  
Dorcas Jones (Hutchins), b. 24-2 mo. 1814.  
Samuel Jones, b. 10-11 mo. 1815.  
Sarah Jones (Cox), b. 27-10 mo. 1817.  
Susanna Jones (Miles), b. 10-10 mo. 1819; d. 28-6 mo. 1882.  
Prudence Jones (Miles), b. 14-1 mo. 1882.  
Eleanor Jones, b. 14-12 mo. 1823.

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Isaac Haskett, b. 15-11 mo. 1777; Newberry District, S. C.

Rebecca, his wife, b. 2-6 mo. 1780; dau. of Robert Evans.

Lydia Haskett (Mote), b. 16-9 mo. 1804.  
Moses Haskett, b. 9-3 mo. 1807.  
Thomas Haskett, b. 23-11 mo. 1809.  
Robert Haskett, b. 12-2 mo. 1812.  
John Haskett, b. 5-9 mo. 1814.  
Joseph Haskett, b. 11-11 mo. 1817.  
Rebecca Haskett, b. 12-11 mo. 1820.  
Rhoda Haskett (Steddom), b. 27-1 mo. 1825; d. 24-11 mo. 1869, in Iowa.

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John Jones, son of Francis, from Columbiana County, Ga.

Phebe, his wife, dau. of — McDonald.

Elizabeth Jones, b. 30-12 mo. 1803.  
Seaborn Jones, b. 27-5 mo. 1806.  
Milborn Jones, b. 16-5 mo. 1809.  
Henry Jones, b. 30-9 mo. 1812.  
Sarah Jones, b. 19-1 mo. 1815.  
Mary Ann Jones, b. 3-4 mo. 1817.  
Francis Jones, b. 15-5 mo. 1819.  
Rachel Jones, b. 20-4 mo. 1822.  
Lydia Jones, b. 21-9 mo. 1823.

This family moved to Michigan.

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John Davis, son of Abiathar.

Lydia, his wife, dau. of Henry Coate.

Elizabeth, his 2nd wife, widow of D. Elleman.

Henry Davis, b. 18-8 mo. 1811.  
Samuel Davis, b. 2-8 mo. 1813.  
Isaac Davis, b. 23-3 mo. 1815; d. 9-6 mo. 1897.  
Jonathan Davis, b. 11-3 mo. 1817.  
Mary Davis (Hoover), b. 16-10 mo. 1820.  
Lydia Davis, b. 13-12 mo. 1835.

John Abbot, b. 3 mo. 1789 in S. C.

Sarah, his 2nd wife, dau. of Samuel Jones.



Mary, his 3rd wife, b. 28-1 mo. 1792 in Tenn., dau. of T. and K. Hanks.

Samuel Abbott, b. —.

Mary Abbott (Pearson), b. 14-8 mo. 1816.

John and Mary Abbott moved to Marshall County, Iowa, in 1855, where he died in 1872 at 83 years of age, and Mary in 1875.

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Paul Macy, of N. Car., b. 10-6 mo. 1780; d. 30-5 mo. 1868, son of Paul and Bethiah Macy.

Eunice, his wife, b. 25-5 mo. 1782; d. at age of 81, dau. of Matthew and Lydia Macy.

Phoebe Macy (North), b. 17-1 mo. 1802.

Thomas Macy, b. 30-9 mo. 1804; d. in Iowa.

Lydia Macy (Pearson), b. 19-12 mo. 1806; d. 7-6 mo. 1846.

Anna Macy (Mills), b. 10-2 mo. 1809.

Beulah Macy (Furnas), b. 1-2 mo. 1811.

John G. Macy, b. 27-9 mo. 1813; d. in Iowa.

Paul Macy, b. 8-2 mo. 1816; d. 1819.

David Macy, b. 28-5 mo. 1818; d. in Iowa.

Eunice Macy (Pearson), b. 21-2 mo. 1821; d. 7-1 mo. 1887.

Obed Macy, b. 26-5 mo. 1826.

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John Waggoner, b. 22-1 mo. 1775, Randolph County, N. Car.

Mary Magdeline, his wife, b. 20-3 mo. 1772; dau. of — Mast, a Revolutionary Soldier.

Jacob Waggoner, b. 7 mo. 1802.

Mary Waggoner (Childers), b. 1-11 mo. 1804.

Barbara Waggoner (Coppock), b. 20-10 mo. 1806.

Susanna Waggoner, b. 27-10 mo. 1808; d. 6-6 mo. 1812.

Nancy Waggoner (Mote and Yorty), b. 10-11 mo. 1810; d. 4-12 mo. 1854.

Hannah Waggoner (Byrnett), b. 1-1 mo. 1814.

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Abiathar Davis, b. 11-7 mo. 1754; d. 9 mo. 1840; from Georgia.

Amos Davis, b. 1777.

Rachel Davis, b. 1781, married Henry Carter.

Rhoda Davis, b. 1783, married Nathan Galbraith.

Samuel Davis, b. 2-2 mo. 1785, married Dorcas Jones.

John Davis, b. 1787, married (Lydia Coate).

Mary Davis, b. 1789, married Iddings.

Seba Davis, b. 1791.

Benjamin Davis, b. 1793.

Sarah Davis, b. 1795.

Lydia Davis, b. 1797, married Samuel Coate.

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Jeremiah Mote, d. 1820, in Indiana; son of David and Dorcas Mote of Georgia.

Mary, his wife, d. 1848, in Indiana; dau. of William and Ann Butler of England.

William Mote, b. 36 mo. 1791; d. 1835.

David Mote, b. 8-12 mo. 1792; d. 23-9 mo. 1862.

Aaron Mote, b. 10-2 mo. 1795; d. 18-9 mo. 1856.

Ann and Dorcas (twins), b. 30-12 mo. 1796; d. both in infancy.

Jeremiah Mote, b. 17-3 mo. 1798; d. 5-9 mo. 1828.

Isaiah Mote, b. 1-7 mo. 1800; d. 15-8 mo. 1875.

Mary Mote (Wilson), b. 6-9 mo. 1803; d. 2-2 mo. 1842.

Susanna Mote (Roberts), b. 5-10 mo. 1805.

Sarah Mote (Harlan), b. 1-3 mo. 1808; d. 18-6 mo. 1837.

Miriam Mote (Kenworthy), b. 3-11 mo. 1809.

Hannah Mote (Harlan), b. 14-7 mo. 1812.

Enoch Mote, b. 11-3 mo. 1814; d. 30-12 mo. 1890.

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Children of John and Mary Yount.

Henry Yount, b. 4-9 mo. 1793.

Delilah Yount, b. 29-7 mo. 1795.

Solomon Yount, b. 22-7 mo. 1797.

Frederick Yount, b. 30-7 mo. 1799.

Rebecca Yount, b. 3-11 mo. 1801.

Rebecca Yount (Hoover), d. Marshall County, Iowa, Aug. 1895, age 94 yrs.

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Children of Enoch and Ann Pearson.

Robert Pearson, b. 26-9 mo. 1785.

Rebecca Pearson, b. 30-8 mo. 1789.

Ann Pearson, b. 17-1 mo. 1793.

Thomas Pearson, b. 8-5 mo. 1795.

Isaac Pearson, b. 19-5 mo. 1798.

## Children of Joseph and Mealia Pearson.

Thomas Pearson, b. 31-5 mo. 1791.  
 Hannah Pearson, b. 19-8 mo. 1793.  
 James Pearson, b. 25-8 mo. 1795.  
 Elizabeth Pearson, b. 17-11 mo. 1804.  
 Amos Pearson, b. 27-3 mo. 1809.

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## Children of Jesse and Hannah Jenkins.

Elizabeth Jenkins, b. 2-4 mo. 1798.  
 Rosannah Jenkins, b. 30-12 mo. 1799.  
 Phineas Jenkins, b. 31-1 mo. 1802.  
 Samuel Jenkins, b. 12-1 mo. 1805.  
 Mary Jenkins, b. 14-9 mo. 1808.  
 Jesse Jenkins, b. 2-8 mo. 1811.  
 Hannah Jenkins, b. 27-3 mo. 1812.

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## Joseph Beeson, b. 14-5 mo. 1777; son of William and Jenne Beeson.

Mary, his wife, b. 24-12 mo. 1776; dau. of Tristram and Miriam Macy.

From Iredell County, N. Car., to West Branch—children:

William Beeson, b. 12-2 mo. 1805.  
 Jesse Beeson, b. 5-5 mo. 1807.  
 Tristram Beeson, b. 5-3 mo. 1810.  
 Betsy Beeson, b. 13-8 mo. 1812.  
 Miriam Beeson, b. 10-9 mo. 1814.

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## Samuel Jay, b. 13-1 mo. 1784; son of John and Betty Jay.

Bathsheba, his wife, b. 29-12 mo. 1788; dau. of David and Rachel Pugh.

Verlinda Jay, b. 13-6 mo. 1807.  
 David Jay, b. 25-1 mo. 1809.  
 Rachel Jay, b. 13-6 mo. 1811.  
 Elizabeth Jay, b. 6-10 mo. 1813.  
 — Pugh Jay, b. 28-10 mo. 1818.  
 Samuel Jay, b. 4-1 mo. 1819.  
 William Jay, b. 25-2 mo. 1821.  
 Thomas Jay, b. 11-9 mo. 1822.  
 Lydia Jay, b. 11-10 mo. 1825.

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Walter D. Jay, b. 15-7 mo. 1786; son of John and Betty Jay. (Dates of deaths taken from papers written by Eli Jay, president of Earlham College.)

Mary, his wife, b. 7-12 mo. 1787.

Isaac Jay, b. 19-2 mo. 1810; d. May 14, 1880 (m. Rachel Cooper).  
 John Jay, b. 12-8 mo. 1812; d. Feb. 6, 1840 (m. Rebecca Mote).  
 Thomas Jay, b. 22-11 mo. 1813; d. April 14, 1890.  
 Anna Jay, b. 1-3 mo. 1816; d. Feb. 24, 1883.  
 Mary Jay, b. 24-7 mo. 1818; d. Mar. 31, 1832.  
 Elizabeth Jay, b. 23-3 mo. 1821; d. Feb. 8, 1840.  
 William Jay, b. 17-12 mo. 1823; d. Jan. 14, 1881.  
 Eli Jay, b. 19-2 mo. 1826; d. Sept. 13, 1911.  
 Levi Jay, b. 16-6 mo. 1828; d. Feb. 22, 1844, Kansas.

In 1895 all deceased but Eli.

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## John Curtis, b. 6-9 mo. 1781; son of James and Nancy Curtis.

Catharine, his wife, b. 25-9 mo. 1787; dau. of John and Sarah Hoover.

Othiel Curtis, b. 23-10 mo. 1807.  
 Mary Curtis, b. 12-3 mo. 1809.  
 Henry Curtis, b. 6-12 mo. 1810.  
 Elam Curtis, b. 25-1 mo. 1812.  
 Rebekah Curtis, b. 8-10 mo. 1813.  
 Daniel Curtis, b. 25-12 mo. 1814.  
 Andrew Curtis, b. 4-2 mo. 1816.  
 Sarah Curtis, b. 28-8 mo. 1818.  
 Nancy Curtis, b. 10-1 mo. 1820.  
 John Curtis, b. 28-3 mo. 1822.  
 James Curtis, b. 10-5 mo. 1824.  
 Davis Curtis, b. 27-11 mo. 1826.  
 Jesse Curtis, b. 7-11 mo. 1831.

Isaac Hutchins, b. 15-6 mo. 1787; son of Benjamin and Judith Hutchins.  
Rebecca, his wife, b. 22-4 mo. 1791; dau. of Abijah and Rachel Jones.

Judith Hutchins, b. 5-4 mo. 1810.  
Samuel Hutchins, b. 14-4 mo. 1812.  
Tommy Hutchins, b. 30-5 mo. 1814.  
David Hutchins, b. 11-4 mo. 1816.  
Velinda Hutchins, b. 13-7 mo. 1818.  
Rhoda Hutchins, b. 19-9 mo. 1820.  
Isaac Hutchins, b. 9-9 mo. 1823.  
Rachel Hutchins, b. 20-2 mo. 1825.  
Brantson Hutchins, b. 7-6 mo. 1827.  
Harris Hutchins, b. 1-11 mo. 1830.  
Mary Hutchins, b. 12-8 mo. 1835.

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Jesse Jay, b. 8-12 mo. 1773; son of John and Betty Jay.  
Sarah, his wife, b. 17-3 mo. 1779; dau. of James and Sarah Brooks.

John Jay, b. 12-9 mo. 1800.  
James Jay, b. 10-4 mo. 1802.  
Thomas Jay, b. 12-8 mo. 1804.  
Mary Jay, b. 2-4 mo. 1806.  
Samuel Jay, b. 20-9 mo. 1807.  
Denny Jay, b. 24-4 mo. 1809.

Thomas, the last of this family, d. 21-1 mo. 1883, in Indiana.

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Isaac Cooper, b. 15-9 mo. 1774; d. 1825; son of Isaac and Prudence Cooper.  
Elizabeth, his wife, b. 14-9 mo. 1782; d. 1859; dau. of John and Esther Kennedy.

Prudence Cooper, b. 4-10 mo. 1807.  
Joseph Cooper, b. 1-2 mo. 1809.  
Mary Cooper, b. 11-7 mo. 1811.  
Rhoda Cooper, b. 28-2 mo. 1813.  
Allen Cooper, b. 27-3 mo. 1815.  
Abijah Cooper, b. 21-2 mo. 1817.

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Abijah Jones, b. 15-11 mo. 1767; son of Richard and Hannah Jones.  
Rachel, his wife, b. 5-8 mo. 1771; dau. of Obediah and Rebecca Harris.

Rebecca Jones, b. 22-4 mo. 1791.  
Obediah Jones, b. 30-9 mo. 1793.  
Daniel Jones, b. 8-8 mo. 1795.  
Jemima Jones, b. 26-12 mo. 1797.  
David H. Jones, b. 4-10 mo. 1800.  
Mary Jones, b. 2-3 mo. 1804.  
James H. Jones, b. 10-8 mo. 1806.  
Lydiann Jones, b. 4-4 mo. 1810.

\* \* \* \* \*

Moses Coppock, b. 8-3 mo. 1787; d. 9-1 mo. 1877; son of James and Hannah Coppock.  
Hannah, his wife, b. 23-5 mo. 1789, dau. of Thomas and Mary Nestel.

Elizabeth Coppock, b. 18-4 mo. 1811.  
Hannah Coppock, b. 20-1 mo. 1813.  
James Coppock, b. 11-11 mo. 1814.  
Samuel Coppock, b. 21-9 mo. 1817.  
Jane Coppock, b. 23-8 mo. 1819.  
Rebecca Coppock, b. 19-8 mo. 1821.  
John J. Coppock, b. 26-9 mo. 1823; d. 1895.  
Mary Coppock, b. 27-2 mo. 1826.

\* \* \* \* \*

Benjamin Hutchins, Jr., b. 15-5 mo. 1789, son of Benjamin and Judith Hutchins.  
Hannah, his wife, b. 23-5 mo. 1789, dau. of Thomas and Mary Nestel.

Nestel Hutchins, b. 30-7 mo. 1806.  
Josiah Hutchins, b. 1-5 mo. 1808.  
Anderson T. Hutchins, b. 23-10 mo. 1810.  
Meredith Hutchins, { b. 19-10 mo. 1811.  
Anderson Hutchins, { b. 19-10 mo. 1811.  
Isaac Hutchins, { b. 5-4 mo. 1814.  
Jesse Hutchins, { b. 5-4 mo. 1814.  
William Hutchins, b. 28-8 mo. 1816.  
John Hutchins, b. 10-9 mo. 1820.  
Hannah Hutchins, b. 17-4 mo. 1823.  
Benjamin Hutchins, b. 17-9 mo. 1825.  
Jemima J. Hutchins, b. 2-8 mo. 1829.

\* \* \* \* \*

Samuel Pearson, son of Samuel and Mary (Rogers) Pearson.

Mary, his wife, dau. of John Coate.

Enoch Pearson, b. 26-7 mo. 1794.

Benjamin Pearson, b. 27-8 mo. 1796.

Henry S. Pearson, b. 19-1 mo. 1799.

Hiram Pearson, b. 17-12 mo. 1800; d. 19-8 mo. 1885.

Rachel Pearson, b. 25-9 mo. 1803.

John Pearson, b. 25-7 mo. 1806.

Samuel Y. Pearson, b. 10-10 mo. 1808.

Sampson Pearson, b. 27-12 mo. 1810.

David Pearson, b. 27-10 mo. 1813.

Esther Pearson, b. 27-4 mo. 1815.

Eli Pearson, b. 2-2 mo. 1818.

\* \* \* \* \*

David Jenkins, b. 24-1 mo. 1760, son of David and Elizabeth Jenkin.

Martha, his wife, b. 19-5 mo. 1766, dau. of Robert and Rebecca Evans.

Elizabeth Jenkins, b. 30-12 mo. 1790.

Rebecca Jenkins, b. 2-10 mo. 1792.

Robert Jenkins, b. 23-7 mo. 1794.

Mary Jenkins, b. 7-11 mo. 1796.

Sarah Jenkins, b. 7-7 mo. 1798.

Martha Jenkins, b. 5-9 mo. 1800.

Isaac Jenkins, b. 23-8 mo. 1802.

Ann Jenkins, b. 29-11 mo. 1805.

\* \* \* \* \*

James Neal, b. 12-1 mo. 1781, son of William Neal.

Anna, his wife, b. 8-2 mo. 1777, dau. of James and Lydia Ballinger.

Sarah Neal, b. 26-3 mo. 1811.

Mary Neal, b. 1-11 mo. 1812.

Mahlon Neal, b. 13-3 mo. 1814.

James B. Neal, b. 12-11 mo. 1815.

\* \* \* \* \*

Charles Patty, b. 21-11 mo. 1788.

Phebe, his wife, b. 5-8 mo. 1789.

Mary Patty, b. 27-7 mo. 1808; m. Benjamin Furnas.

Rebecca Patty, b. 3-2 mo. 1810.

James Patty, b. 9-3 mo. 1812.

Enoch Patty, b. 8-11 mo. 1814.

John Patty, b. 15-4 mo. 1817.

Anna Patty, b. 15-4 mo. 1820.

Mark Patty, b. 20-4 mo. 1825.

William Patty, b. 30-12 mo. 1827.

Phebe Patty, b. 16-4 mo. 1830.

\* \* \* \* \*

John Jay, b. 26-10 mo. 1752; d. 23-4 mo. 1829; son of Wm. and Mary Jay; m., 1773, in S. Car., Elizabeth Pugh, b. 6-9 mo. 1755; d. 23-4 mo. 1821, dau. of Thomas Pugh and Ann McCoole, formerly Wright.

Jesse Jay, b. 8-12 mo. 1773; d. 25-9 mo. 1840; m. 1798 Sarah Brooks.

Thomas Jay, b. 18-6 mo. 1776; d. 8-7 mo. 1815; m. 1st 1800 Mary Pearson, 2nd 1812 Tamer Carnmack.

Mary Jay, b. 1777; m. Mr. Dillon.

Ann Jay, b. 1778; m. 1799 Samuel Pearson in S. Car.

John Jay, b. 27-2 mo. 1782; d. 1-9 mo. 1844; m. 1807 Mary Steddom.

Samuel Jay, b. 13-1 mo. 1784; d. 14-12 mo. 1859; m. 1806 Bathsheba Pugh.

Walter D. Jay, b. 15-7 mo. 1786; d. 8-7 mo. 1865; m. 1810 Mary Macy.

William Jay, b. 19-6 mo. 1788; d. 9-8 mo. 1843; m. 1811 Mary Pearson Furnas.

James Jay, b. 6-11 mo. 1791; d. 22-10 mo. 1845; m. 1813 Martha Coppock.

Lydia Jay, b. 15-5 mo. 1793; d. 20-3 mo. 1830; m. 1809 Moses Coppock.

Jane Jay, b. 6-9 mo. 1795; d. 22-12 mo. 1871; m. 1813 Thomas Macy.

\* \* \* \* \*

Paul Macy, b. 3-5 mo. 1740 N. Car.; d. 8-2 mo. 1832, son of Joseph and Hannah (Hobb) Macy.

Bethiah, his wife, b. 8-3 mo. 1744; d. 29-9 mo. 1810, dau. of John and Eunice (Coleman) Macy.

Eunice Macy, b. 30-11 mo. 1762; d. 13-8 mo. 1840; m. 1780 Isaac Gardner.

Thomas Macy, b. 28-2 mo. 1765; d. 1-2 mo. 1833; m. 1786 Anna Sweet.

Judith Macy, b. 22-3 mo. 1767; d. 20-8 mo. 1854; m. Hezekiah Starbuck.

Matilda Macy, b. 6-3 mo. 1770; d. 3-5 mo. 1832; m. 1797 Silas Worth.

Jemima Macy, b. 6-4 mo. 1772; d. 15-10 mo. 1823; m. 1818 Michael Weesner.

Phebe Macy, b. 26-4 mo. 1775; d. 12 mo. 1775.

Lydia Macy, b. 27-3 mo. 1777; d. 6 mo. 1863; m. 1799 Shubel Barnard.  
 Paul Macy, b. 10-1 mo. 1780; d. 30-5 mo. 1868; m. 1801 Eunice Macy.  
 Obed Macy, b. 26-5 mo. 1782; d. 21-2 mo. 1821; m. 1803 Mary Armfield.  
 Hannah Macy, b. 11-8 mo. 1784; d. 30-11 mo. 1825; m. 1807 John Cook.  
 Phebe Macy, b. 10-3 mo. 1789; d. 19-1 mo. 1842; m. 1815 David Swain.

Thoms Macy, b. 28-2 mo. 1765; d. 1-2 mo. 1833, son of Paul and Bethiah m. 1799; cmfwlypetao  
 Anna, his wife, b. 29-9 mo. 1768; d. 28-3 mo. 1840, dau. of John and Mary (Gardner) Sweet.  
 Mary Macy, b. 7-12 mo. 1787; d. 6-8 mo. 1868; m. 1810 Walter Denny Jay.  
 Isaac Macy, b. 20-8 mo. 1789; d. 19-2 mo. 1890.  
 Thomas Macy, b. 18-7 mo. 1791; d. 10-1 mo. 1840; m. 1813 Jane Jay.  
 Rhoda Macy, b. 5-5 mo. 1793; d. 7 mo. 1796.  
 John Macy, b. 8-8 mo. 1795; d. 17-1 mo. 1854; m. 1st 1817 Nancy Yount, 2nd 1832 Abigail Weeks.  
 Paul Macy, b. 6-3 mo. 1798; d. 20-11 mo. 1891; m. 1819 Mary Yount.  
 Elizabeth Macy, b. 18-5 mo. 1800; d. 2-5 mo. 1873; m. 1820 Davis W. Thayer.  
 Jonathan Macy, b. 31-9 mo. 1802; m. Mary Byrnett.  
 Anna Macy, b. 29-3 mo. 1804; d. 11-6 mo. 1888.  
 Phebe Macy, b. 22-9 mo. 1806; d. 9 mo. 1864; m. 1825 Gardiner Mendenhall.  
 Aaron Macy, b. 16-5 mo. 1809; d. 3-11 mo. 1886; m. 1830 Mary Prill.  
 Lydia Macy, b. 26-3 mo. 1811; d. 31-7 mo. 1885; m. 1st 1829 Ichabod Thayer.

John Jones, b. 1743; d. 12-10 mo. 1796, Edgefield District, S. Car.

Margaret Benson, his wife, m. 1-5 mo. 1771.

Jane Jones, b. 11-1 mo. 1772; d. 25-9 mo. 1777.

William Jones, b. 28-11 mo. 1774; d. 27-9 mo. 1777.

David Jones, b. 7-1 mo. 1778.

William Jones, b. 28-2 mo. 1780; d. 28-2 mo. 1791.

Sarah Jones, b. 8-1 mo. 1782; d. 30-3 mo. 1783.

David Jones, { b. 19-12 mo. 1783; d. 1 mo. 1845; m. Mary Mendenhall.

Jonathan Jones, { b. 19-12 mo. 1783; d. 23-7 mo. 1833; m. Earsey D. Jones.

Elijah Jones, { b. 19-1 mo. 1786; d. 21-2 mo. 1818; m. Anna Miles.

Elisha Jones, { b. 19-1 mo. 1786; d. 7-9 mo. 1840; m. 1st Susanna Hollingsworth

Benson Jones, b. 3-1 mo. 1788; d. 17-9 mo. 1834; m. Priscilla O'Neale.

Susanna Jones, b. 10-10 mo. 1789; d. 11-9 mo. 1859; m. Samuel Hughes.

John Jones, b. 19-2 mo. 1792; d. 3-9 mo. 1842; m. Mary Shepherd.

#### HOOVER FAMILY RECORDS—FROM WEST BRANCH FAMILY REGISTER

John Hoover was among the earliest settlers of Miami County; b. 1760; d. 18-11 mo. 1831, age 71 years. He came in spring of 1802 from Randolph County, N. Car., and settled about one mile and a quarter southeast of the old West Branch Church. He had a large family; his wife was Sarah Byrnett; both buried in the West Branch cemetery.

The West Branch Family Register says of Sarah Byrnett: "A solid substantial woman, requested membership in the Friends' Society for herself and all her family then at home and unmarried, her husband being a member in the South."

Their children are given in the West Branch Register as follows:

John Hoover, b. 1760; from Randolph County, N. Car.

Sarah, his wife, b. 20-9 mo. 1767, dau. — Byrnett.

Henry Hoover, b. 1785; d. 1861 in Nebr.

Catharine Hoover (Curtis), b. 25-9 mo. 1787; d. 1856.

Susanna Hoover (Yount), b. —.

Elizabeth Hoover (Yount), b. 4-9 mo. 1793; d. 9 mo. 1871.

Solomon Hoover, b. 1795; m. Mary Jones.

Noah Hoover, b. 23-6 mo. 1796; d. 1866.

Abraham Hoover, b. 5 mo. 1798; d. 1846.

Jesse Hoover, b. 1800; d. 1866 in Iowa.

Joseph Hoover, b. 12-2 mo. 1808; d. 1849.

1.—Henry Hoover b. 1785. The Recorder of West Branch says of him: "He was not a member of the Society of Friends, was of good, natural endowments, and at one time held office of Justice of the Peace. Lived east of the River (at the Prairie Ford); was among some of the earliest immigrants westward, locating in Nebraska, where he died, 1861. He married young and had a good-sized family." (Miami County probate records give marriage of Henry Hoover to Sarah Curtis Nov. 12, 1807.)

2.—Catharine Hoover m. John Curtis Jan. 4, 1807. Recorded in Montgomery County, Ohio. Their children, given in the West Branch Register:

"John Curtis, b. 6-9 mo. 1781, son of James and Nancy Curtis (nee Byrnett).

Catharine, his wife, b. 25-9 mo. 1787, dau. of John and Sarah Hoover.

Othiel Curtis, b. 23-10 mo. 1807.

Mary Curtis, b. 12-3 mo. 1809.

- Henry Curtis, b. 6-12 mo. 1810.  
 Elam Curtis, b. 25-1 mo. 1812.  
 Rebekah Curtis, b. 8-10 mo. 1813.  
 Daniel Curtis, b. 25-12 mo. 1814.  
 Andrew Curtis, b. 4-2 mo. 1816.  
 Sarah Curtis, b. 28-8 mo. 1818.  
 Nancy Curtis, b. 10-1 mo. 1820.  
 John Curtis, b. 12-3 mo. 1822.  
 James Curtis, b. 10-5 mo. 1824.  
 Davis Curtis, b. 27-11 mo. 1826.  
 Jesse Curtis, b. 7-11 mo. 1831."
- 3.—Susanna Hoover—no record.
- 4.—Elizabeth Hoover, b. 4-9 mo. 1793; d. 12-9 mo. 1871; m. April 18, 1815, Henry Yount, b. 4-9 mo. 1793; d. 19-7 mo. 1863. Their record as given in the West Branch Family Register:
- "Henry Yount, son of John and Mary Yount.  
 Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of John and Sarah Hoover.  
 Jesse Yount, b. 17-2 mo. 1816.  
 John Yount, b. 25-5 mo. 1817.  
 Sarah Yount, b. 15-11 mo. 1819.  
 Rebecca Yount, b. 29-3 mo. 1821.  
 Davis Yount, b. 12-1 mo. 1825.  
 Enos Yount, b. 16-5 mo. 1826.  
 Andrew Yount, b. 28-6 mo. 1830."
- 5.—Solomon Hoover, b. 1795. (No record. Perhaps the Solomon Hoover whose marriage to Mary Jones, Sept. 7, 1813, is recorded in Miami County.)
- 6.—Noah Hoover, b. 23-6 mo. 1796; d. 8-8 mo. 1866; m. Feb. 4, 1816, Michal Yount. Record as follows:
- "Noah Hoover, son of John and Sarah Hoover.  
 Michal, his wife, d. 15-6 mo. 1863, age 64, dau. Frederick Yount and Mary Mast.  
 Mahala Hoover, b. 3-11 mo. 1816; m. John Jay, Nov. 11, 1838.  
 Celia Hoover (Harley), b. 15-4 mo. 1819.  
 Absolem Hoover, b. 23-3 mo. 1821; d. May 28, 1856; m. Sarah Patty.  
 Mary Hoover (Hart), b. 9-8 mo. 1823.  
 Frederick Hoover, b. 30-3 mo. 1826.  
 Enos Hoover, b. 15-3 mo. 1829.  
 Deborah Hoover, b. 13-6 mo. 1832.  
 William J. Hoover, b. 1-2 mo. 1835.  
 Andrew Hoover, b. 10-7 mo. 1837; d. 1837."
- 7.—Abraham Hoover, b. May, 1798; d. 1846—no record.
- 8.—Jesse Hoover, b. 1800; d. 10-12 mo. 1856 in Iowa; m. April 18, 1819.  
 Rebecca, his wife, b. 11-3 mo. 1801, dau. of John and Mary Yount; d. 1895 in Iowa.  
 Eli Hoover, b. 16-7 mo. 1820; d. 1892; m. Feb. 20, 1840, Mary Davis, dau. of John and Lydia Davis. She d. 3-3 mo. 1853, age 32 years.  
 Delilah Hoover, b. 18-9 mo. 1822.  
 Solomon Y. Hoover, b. 19-9 mo. 1825; m. Nov. 24, 1853, Margaret Mote.  
 Elizabeth Hoover, b. 26-12 mo. 1827; m. Nov. 21, 1850, William Miles, son of Wm. and Mary Miles.  
 Mary Hoover, b. 2-4 mo. 1830; m. Aug. 25, 1853, Enoch Miles, son of David and Jane Miles.  
 Sarah Hoover, b. 4-2 mo. 1832; m. March 23, 1854, Samuel Jay, son of Elijah and Ann Jay.  
 John Y. Hoover, b. 7-6 mo. 1834.  
 Benajah Hoover, b. 27-3 mo. 1837.  
 Frederick Y. Hoover, b. 14-5 mo. 1843; d. 28-8 mo. 1849.
- Children of Solomon Y. Hoover:
- Solomon Y. Hoover, son of Jesse and Rebecca Hoover.  
 Margaret, his wife, dau. of Asa and Keziah Mote.  
 Olive E. Hoover, b. 25-8 mo. 1854; d. 17-10 mo. 1856.  
 Lucy A. Hoover, b. ———.  
 This family moved to Marshall County, Iowa, in 1855.
- Children of Eli Hoover:
- Eli Hoover, son of Jesse, d. 1892; moved to Iowa in 1854.  
 Mary, his wife, dau. of John Davis, buried at West Branch.  
 Eunice Hoover, b. 15-7 mo. 1841.  
 Allen Hoover, b. 5-2 mo. 1844.  
 Jesse C. Hoover, b. 2-9 mo. 1846.  
 Rebecca J. Hoover, b. 9-7 mo. 1849.  
 Henry D. Hoover, b. 2-2 mo. 1852.
- 9.—John Hoover, b. 1804; d. May, 1867—no record.
- 10.—Joseph Hoover, b. 2-12 mo. 1808; d. 1849—no record.



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- 4—National Geographic Lecture.
- 10—National Symphony Orchestra.
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- 17—Jose Iturbi, Spanish Pianist.
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- 22—National Geographic Lecture.
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#### APRIL

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- 5—National Geographic Lecture.
- 7—Nino Martini-Gladys Swartout. (Joint Recital).
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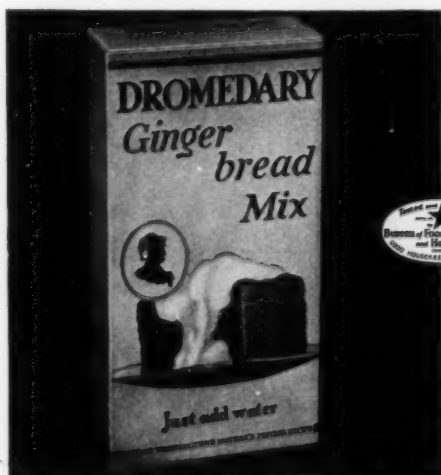
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